The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO.125

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—James Anderson was burned to death in New Orleans on Monday during a conflagration.

—Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, yesterday took the oath of office as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

—A dispatch from St. Raymond, Canada, says five men were drowned while endeavoring to run two rafts down the rapids of the St. Orue river.

—Senator Brown, the Canadian Commissioner at Washington, has sent a partial draft of the proposed reciprocity treaty to Ottawa, and the Dominion Government approves of the general features thereof.

—The House Committee on Appropriations has directed a section to be put into the miscellaneous appropriation bill providing for the payment to the Choctaw nation of Indians $2,332,000 in settlement for land ceded to the Government in the State of Mississippi by these Indians in 1830.

—In Memphis, on Sunday, Thos. Parrel was cut by Harvey Porter, colored, who, with Henry Clay, got into a dispute with Parrel on the civil rights bill, and in the quarrel Porter drew a razor across the abdomen of Parrel, letting out his intestines.

—On Monday afternoon a gravel train on the I. B. & W. road was ditched near Troutman's station, Indiana, and the conductor, Lee Roberts, the engineer, James Talbert, and the fireman, Harry M. Hendolph, killed. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a loose track.

—A colored child, about a week old, was found in a pine box on the commons in Edgefield, Tennessee, on Monday morning. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that it was choked to death. Mattie Lawson, the supposed mother of the child, was arrested and committed to jail to await a preliminary trial.

—The Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati University have elected as Professor of Ancient Languages and Comparative Philology Mr. J. D. Allen, now tutor and acting Professor of Ancient Languages in Harvard University, and for Professor of Mathematics, Mr. H. T. Eddy, now Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Riverton, N. J.

—Marie Dann, a young French woman, threw herself out of a fifth-story window of a building in St. Louis on Monday, almost instantly killing herself, being horribly crushed and mangled. She had been endeavoring to procure a situation as governess, but being disappointed in all her efforts, became much dejected, and it is supposed committed the act while laboring under temporary insanity.

—A painter named McCulloch, while working on a bridge on Three Sisters Island, Niagara Falls, fell off the scaffold and was carried by the current near the edge of the Falls, where he caught on a rock. After unceasing efforts from the bridge and shore, he was finally rescued from his perilous position by John Conroy, who, at the peril of his life, tied a rope to his body and made his way to the rock where McCulloch had been hanging.

—The ship Partus, from Italy for New York, sprung a leak and sunk in latitude north 26, longitude west 46. The captain and crew took to the boats. A boat containing Capt. De Vries, John Wilson, carpenter, Henry Brown, sailmaker, and Wm. Thompson, Peter Savage and Richard Schenck, seamen, was picked up by the schooner Clara. They had been out nineteen days, and for three days had neither water nor provisions. On their arrival at Staten Island three of the men were sent to the hospital. Two other boats, commanded by the first and second mates, have not yet been heard from.

—A number of citizens were before the Grand Jury in Memphis yesterday in regard to the outrages and robberies perpetrated by negroes in the vicinity of the National Cemetery on Decoration Day. The *Ledger* asserts that Wm. Henry Taylor, Superintendent of the cemetery, assisted the negroes in their acts. Thos. Swan says he tried to prevent the robberies by sending armed men to protect the owners of groceries and stands, but admits that he took twenty-five dollars from Mr. Pope for a license to sell, because it was on the supposition that nothing was to be sold in that vicinity.

—The Chicago *Times* publishes several columns of crop reports from various points throughout the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas, from which it appears that on an average the acreage of wheat sown is much in excess of that of last year, and that the yield promises to be quite up to an average. In corn, oats and barley fully an average amount of land has been seeded, and the crop will be large. Fruits of all descriptions never looked better. In several counties in Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota grasshoppers and chinch bugs have made their appearance.

—Two men named Wickert and Stapleton were blasting rock a few days ago on the farm of Joshua Stapleton in St. Joe township, Ind. They drilled a hole in a large stone and poured some powder in it, but discovering the aperture was not large enough, proceeded to chip the hole with a hammer. The rock being of a flinty nature, sparks were produced, igniting the powder, which caused a terrific explosion. Three fingers were blown off the left hand of Wickert, and Stapleton was blown off some distance from the place. Had the fragments not been discharged laterally, the men would doubtless have been killed instantly.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The attendance this morning at the General Assembly was somewhat reduced, many of the members having gone home. Dr. Darling, from the committee to which was referred the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented a report of statistics.

The subject of a formula for receiving new members, baptizing infants, &c., was taken up. The Assembly will be divided as to the advisability of having any formula whatever, many disliking and opposing anything in the shape of ritualism. On motion of Dr. Darling the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Dr. Atwater, Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, reported that all seminaries under the charge of the Assembly had prospered greatly during the year.

Dr. Green presented a minority report in the shape of a resolution, in effect that the Assembly will hold its sanction from the appointment of Dr. W. R Patterson to the chair of Apologetics and Ethics in the Seminary of the Northwest.

Afternoon Session.—Rev. Kitbridge, of Chicago, moved that the report on theological seminaries be taken up immediately. The motion was amended to 3 o'clock, and carried. Considerable feeling was manifested in the matter, it being understood that the objection to Dr. Patterson as Professor in the Seminary of the Northwest was owing to his companionship with Professor Swing in the late trouble between the latter gentleman and Professor Patton.

The majority report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was unanimously adopted without discussion.

The subject of Home Missions was then taken up, and Rev. Jno. P. Clum, of Santa Fe, made a brief speech. The report was adopted.

The next meeting of the Assembly will be held in Cincinnati.

BELLAIRE, O.

A Boy Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLAIRE, O., June 1, 1874.—A boy named Sprowl, sixteen years old, was drowned while bathing this evening at the foot of Boggs' Island. The body has not been found yet. X.

SARTORIS.

Nellie Grant's Husband Not a Rich Man.

The enterprising young Briton who has captured our President's daughter is not a man of wealth. On the contrary, he is barely well-to-do. In this matter I speak by the card, my information coming direct from Mrs. Grant. His father, Edward Sartoris, has a small estate in Southampton, and is somewhat interested in a Sheffield manufactory. Algernon originally came to this country with an idea of serving the Sheffield house as a traveling salesman. He had comparatively little education and no profession. It has been reported that he was a civil engineer, but this is untrue. If he ever studied engineering at all, it was only for a short time, and entirely too little to acquire a knowledge of the science.

The death of his elder brother made him heir to his father's estate, but as Saratoris Sr. still lives, it can do him no good for the present. All the income he has is such as his father allows him, and may be cut off at any moment. He is also sadly deficient in morals, his chief pleasure being apparently the society of a party of jovial fellows over a glass of good wine. Unless he mends, it will be a sorry alliance for Miss Nellie.

The house in England, also, which has been the subject of so many glowing descriptions, is nothing but a neat little cottage on the elder Sartoris' grounds. It is by no means an elegant building, and can only be maintained as Sartoris Sr. permits. Nevertheless, I am told by people who know the family, that Algernon Charles Fredrick's mother is a splendid woman, and that she will make it very pleasant for Nellie.—*Chicago Post and Mail.*

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Considering the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Amendatory Tariff Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon.

Increased Water Communication.

Mr. WINDOM presented resolutions of the National Agricultural Convention recently in session at Atlanta, Ga., in favor of appropriations for increased water communication from the interior to the seaboard.

Bills Reported.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Transportation, reported back the bill to provide for a Bureau of Internal Commerce, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on a bill granting a pension of fifty dollars per month to Louisa Canby, widow of the late Gen. E. R. S. Canby. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on a bill to authorize and provide for the construction of a substantial iron and masonry bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac river, and appropriating $46,000 for that purpose. Passed.

Patents.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably on a bill to amend the laws relating to patents, trade marks and copyrights. Passed.

It provides that no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless every book or article copyrighted shall bear a notification of the copyright, together with the year of entry and the name of the party who took out the copyright. The bill also provides that no engravings, cuts or prints shall be copyrighted unless they are practical illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, but that prints or labels designed to be used for any other article of manufacture may be registered in the Patent Office on the payment of a fee of three dollars, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the records. The Librarian of Congress is to charge one dollar for recording and certifying any assignment of a copyright or for any copy of assignment. The bill, if it becomes a law, is to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

Bills Passed.

Mr. DAVIS, called up the bill for the relief of Thomas G. Crittenden, of Missouri. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) called up the bill for the completion and location of a naval monument, appropriating $25,000 therefore, and providing that it shall be placed in the public grounds in Washington, D. C. Passed.

Opposition to Secret Societies.

The chair laid before the Senate a memorial of citizens of the United States praying for the repeal of the charter granted by Congress to the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, the enactment of laws making appointment to offices of persons bound by oaths of a secret organization unlawful, according the right of peremtory challenge of jurors who are members of secret societies, and for a law making a change of venue allowable where the presiding officer of the court is a member of such societies. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Military Academy.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, and the following amendments of the committee were agreed to: Authorizing the Secretary of War to assign one of the Judge Advocates of the army to be Professor of Law at the academy, and increasing the appropriation for a new hospital for cadets from $15,000 to $20,000. The bill was then passed.

Indian Appropriation.

Mr. WINDOM called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and gave notice that as soon as it was disposed of he would call up the resolutions reported from the Select Committee on Transportation providing for new surveys for projected lines of interior water communication. He explained the items of the Indian Appropriation bill, and said as it came from the Committee on Appropriations it called for $5,570,705, which was an increase over the bill as it came from the House of $505,943, the increase being made up principally of the following items: For the Apaches, $250,000; the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, $50,000; the Crows, $5,000; for incidental Indian expenses in California, $40,000, and $25,000 for incidental expenses in Arizona. The bill as now reported appropriated $594,000 less than the revised estimates of the department. In 1873 the total amount of Indian appropriations, including deficiencies, was $7,021,177, and for the the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, $6,515,162.

Inter-State Commerce.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Transportation to inquire whether any legislation is required to regulate commerce passing from one State to another across navigable streams, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments a bill introduced by Mr. Ingalls, on April 16th, making additions to the fourth section of the act of July 24, 1864, amendatory of an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes." Placed on the calendar.

Indian Appropriation.

The Indian appropriation bill was then considered. The amendment of the committee increasing the appropriation for Indians in Arizona from $350,000 to $550,000 was agreed to after some discussion—yeas 29, nays 10.

The next amendment, to increase the appropriation for the Apaches in New Mexico from $100,000 to $150,000, was read.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session. At 3:35 the doors were reopened, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

The amendment increasing the amount for the Apaches in New Mexico was agreed to. Other amendments in committee were agreed to, as follows:

Increasing the amount to the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche and Wechela Indians in the Indian Territory from $250,000 to $300,000, and striking out the provision that no troops shall be kept stationed on reservations on which such Indians are located, but the northern line of Texas shall be guarded so far as possible so as to prevent Indians from roaming into that State or whites from intruding on Indian reservations, except such troops as may be necessary to preserve order.

Increasing the appropriation for the purchase of flour and meal for the Crow Indians from $50,000 to $100,000.

For interest on $720,739 at five per centum, to be used for such objects as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, provided that the Secretary be authorized to expend from the proceeds of the sales of lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians $200,000 per annum for two years for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, opening of farms, erection of houses, and for civilization and support of the Osage and their tribal government.

Increasing the amount to purchase articles for persons roaming and persons engaged in agriculture among the different tribes of Sioux Indians in Nebraska from $100,000 to $200,000.

Reducing the amount for the purchase of flour, bacon and sugar for the Yankton Sioux and Poncas from $1,200,000 to $1,100,000.

Increasing the amount for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona from $50,000 to $75,000, and in California from $40,000 to $80,000.

Striking out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside a reservation for Indians roaming in northern California upon which they may establish their homes and retain the same, and appropriating an additional sum of $5,000 for agricultural purposes thereon.

Striking out the clause appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of Indian delegates who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes, and inserting a provision to the sixth section that bidders for Indian contracts shall deposit certified checks to the amount of five per cent. of their bids, forfeitable if the contracts are not executed.

The bill having been read through and the amendments of the committee agreed to, the bill was laid over till to-morrow.

China Mail Service.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce on April 17th, proposing to repeal the law under which a contract was made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for additional mail services between San Francisco and China, was recommitted to that committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. FOSTER—To admit free of duty photographic and lithographic prints, philosophical apparatus, etc., imported for educational and scientific purposes.

By Mr. PARKER.—For the amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Senators by the people.

Banking Law.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the banking law. Agreed to, and a conference committee was ordered.

Centennial.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Centennial bill, providing that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending the exhibition.

Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a statement to the House in reference to the bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws. It was apparent to the committee, he said, that it was impossible to carry that bill through in the manner in which it had been considered in the House. He had, therefore, been instructed to bring before the House for consideration to-day the same bill, with all the amendments that were adopted in Committee of the Whole up to adjournment on Friday evening.

After discussion the bill was read. A vote was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas 177, nays 49.

Mr. STARKWEATHER then moved to suspend the rules and add an additional section to the tariff bill just passed, imposing a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin and other securities.

The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and this provision was incorporated in the bill to amend the customs laws.

The amendatory tariff bill, as passed, imposes the following rates of duties: On spun silk or silk in gum or on gloss silk, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; on sewing silk, 40 per cent.; on lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, &c., for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent.; on all other silk goods irrespective of classification, 60 per cent.; the act to apply to goods having as component material thereof 25 per cent. or over of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted; on all stillwines imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon; do. in bottles, $2 per case, with a proviso that for bottled wines containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol shall be forfeited, and that there shall be an allowance of 2 per cent. for leakage, and 5 per cent. for breakage; on hops, 10 cents per pound; on chromate and bichromate of potassa, 4½ cents per pound; on macaroni and vermicelli, 3 cents per pound; on preparations similar thereto, 5 cents per pound; on nitro-benzine, 10 cents per pound; on tin in plates or sheets, and on terne and tagget's tin, 1¼ cents per pound; on anchovies and sardines, 15 cents per box, 7½ cents per half box, and 4 cents per quarter box, and when imported in any other form 60 cents *ad valorem*; yellow sheathing metal and yellow metal bolts, of which the component part of chief value is copper, shall be deemed manufactures of copper, and pay the rate now prescribed for such, but a drawback is to be allowed for such metal used in the construction, repair or equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific. The duty on molsie iron is to be the same as on all other species of iron of like condition, grade or stage of manufacture. Jute butts are to pay 6 dollars per ton, and machinery for manufactures from the same plant, except such as is now made in this country, is to be admitted free of duty for two years.

Bank checks, drafts, orders or vouchers for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company pay a tax of two cents.

Nothing contained in the present laws is to be construed to authorize the imposition of a stamp tax on medical articles prepared in accordance with formula published in any standard dispensatory or duly pharmacopœia.

The following articles are put on the free list: alizarine, peas for seed purposes, quicksilver, ship planking and handle belts, spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen stone or crockery ware, and seed of sugar beet.

The fourteen last sections of the bill have reference to internal revenue matters. One of them allows any farmer or planter to sell at the place of production tobacco of his own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars annually.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a section, to be also incorporated in the tariff bill, to facilitate the export of manufactured tobacco. Agreed to—yeas 160, nays 84.

This amendment gives a drawback on exported tobacco equal to the amount of duties which have been collected upon imported licorice which has entered into manufactured tobacco.

Pacific Railroads.

Mr. WELLS, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill requiring the various branches of the Pacific Railroad to be run and operated as a continuous line of railroad, and providing penalties for making discriminations against other companies, and declaring the Denver & Pacific Railroad a part of the system of the Union Pacific Railroad. Agreed to without division.

Income Tax.

Mr. HURLBUT moved to suspend the rules and adopt as an additional section to the tariff and revenue bill a provision for the restoration of the income tax.

The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded—60 to 86.

Mining.

Mr. HUBBELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to amend the mining law of the 10th of May, 1872, extending to the first of next January the time for performing work on mining locations so as to prevent forfeiture.

The motion was agreed to and the bill passed without the yeas and nays.

Import Duties.

Mr. MYERS moved to suspend the rules and adopt an additional section to the Revenue bill repealing the 10 per cent. reduction on import duties made by the second section of the act of the 6th of July, 1872.

The motion was not seconded.

Tax on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Mich.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the collection from the Pacific Railroad Companies of the five per cent. tax of their net earnings as provided by the sixth section of the Pacific Railroad act of the 1st of July, 1862. Agreed to without division.

Tax on Deposits.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill relieving savings banks that have capital stock from the payment of the tax on deposits as in the case of savings banks having no capital. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Omaha Railroad Bridge.

Mr. HOUGHTON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill declaring the Omaha railroad bridge a part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The motion was not seconded.

Shoshone Indian Reservation.

Mr. SHANKS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm an agreement with the Shoshone Indians, Eastern band, for the purchase of the southern part of their reservation in Wyoming Territory. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Grasshopper Plague.

Mr. DUNNELL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill allowing settlers in certain counties in Minnesota and Iowa to be absent from their lands on account of the plague of grasshoppers for one year without forfeiting their rights. Passed.

Harper's Ferry Claims.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the adjustment of the claims of purchasers of public property at Harper's Ferry. Rejected.

Civil Rights.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill for reference to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 2, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, clearing and cool weather will prevail, with northeast to northwest winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, generally clear weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly, no decided change of temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and decidedly warm weather, with light, variable winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and light rain in the western portion of Tennessee and Kentucky, northeast to southeast winds, a slight rise of temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

Reducing the amount for the purchase of flour, bacon and sugar for the Yankton Sioux and Poncas from $1,200,000 to $1,100,000.

Increasing the amount for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona from $50,000 to $75,000, and in California from $40,000 to $80,000.

Striking out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside a reservation for Indians roaming in northern California upon which they may establish their homes and retain the same, and appropriating an additional sum of $5,000 for agricultural purposes thereon.

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Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a statement to the House in reference to the bill to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws. It

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Bristow Nominated for Secretary of the Treasury.

Resignation of Solicitor Banfield.

The Public Debt Reduced During May $4,456,438.

A Bill to Establish a Bureau of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1874.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending May 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,967,900
Five per cent. bonds	510,279,000
Total coin bonds	$1,724,246,900
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	4,321,200
Legal tender notes	382,076,777
Certificates of deposit	56,050,000
Fractional currency	46,538,649
Coin certificates	33,179,500
Total without interest	$ 517,844,927
Total debt	$2,241,091,027
Total interest	33,364,093
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 81,958,979
Currency	11,117,703
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	56,050,000
Total in Treasury	$ 149,186,683
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,145,268,438
Decrease during the month	4,456,438

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,098,450
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,291,241

The Note Printing Question.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day resumed consideration of the note printing question. The counsel for the New York Bank Note Printing Companies did not charge fraud against the Government Printing Bureau, but that the work had been done at extravagant rates. The contracts for printing for the year 1873 was stated in the answer of McCartee at $1,385,000, while the books of the Treasurer showed $348,000 besides the specific items stated by vouchers as to whom the money had been paid.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer said the Treasury Department had furnished the account which the counsel on the other side had pronounced untrue, but the account was true, and represented the entire amount expended by the bureau. It would take months to copy all the vouchers and papers desired, but a sub committee could be appointed, and by personal examination satisfy the committee of the facts as stated in the account.

Representatives of the Bureau explained that the $348,000 alluded to by the counsel for the bank note printing companies should be deducted from instead of added to the $1,385,000 to give the actual sum for printing notes and other securities, the $348,000 being appropriated and expended for internal revenue stamps, irrespective of other work.

During the examination it was shown by the Printing Bureau, in explanation of the apparent inconsistency in the size of the paper used for printing the fifty cent fractional currency, that the size of the paper was regulated by the size of the plate, which contained 50 bills to the sheet, and this rule governed all amounts paid for the execution of work.

Bureau of Commerce.

The bill reported by Senator Windom from the Transportation Committee as a substitute for the bill recently introduced by him to establish a Bureau of Internal Commerce provides that there shall be established in the State Department a Bureau of Commerce, into which shall be merged the existing Bureau of Statistics. The new bureau is to be in charge of a Commissioner of Commerce, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and his duties will include the collection of statistics and facts relative to foreign and domestic commerce, the cost (operations), management and charges of railroads, and accounts and returns as to tonnage, registration, enrollment and licensing of vessels. The bill also requires all persons and corporations engaged in the inter-State transportation of freight and passengers to make sworn reports to the Chief of the Bureau annually in regard to the cost, amount of business, rates of freight and passage, and generally to furnish full details of the condition and operations of their respective lines.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The House Committee on Appropriations today agreed to insert in the sundry civil appropriation bill the following amounts for public buildings, at the places named: Boston postoffice, $250,027; Boston custom house, $25,000; Chicago, $750,000; Cincinnati, $600,000; Evansville, Ind., $50,000; Hartford, $150,000; Memphis, $25,000; New Orleans, $191,000; New York, $1,344,207; Omaha, $2,000; Philadelphia, $700,000; St. Louis, $75,000; San Francisco, $185,142; Knoxville, $20,000; State, War and Navy Department buildings, Washington, $70,000, and Milwaukee, $38,453.

There are several other appropriations for the South. About $7,000,000 in all are proposed for public buildings, and for general repairs $200,000. Some of these appropriations include furniture, $292,680 are inserted for the survey of boundaries of Indian reservations, and $2,332,560 for the Choctaw claim.

Interesting to Importers.

The Attorney General has decided that the time at which the importation of goods is accomplished is not when they are entered for consumption, but when they are brought into a port of the United States with the intent to be there discharged, and that the act of Congress increasing in general terms the duties upon importations does not apply to goods then in warehouse.

Nominations.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Benj. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and of Wm. Richardson to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

The nominations were referred to the Finance and Judiciary Committees respectively.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The nomination of General Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury is favorably received by both parties in Congress, and it is thought there will be no opposition whatever to his confirmation.

Resignation of Solicitor Banfield.

Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, has resigned. No one has yet been indicated as his successor.

ARKANSAS.

The Troubles not Over Yet—Republicans Thrown into Prison.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The *Democrat's* special from Little Rock says Sheriff Vaughn, County Treasurer Kenyon, Supervisor Murphy and several other leading Republicans of Jefferson county were arrested a week ago for treason, and thrown into jail. Only two of these gentlemen were in Brooks' service nor had anything to do with the late troubles. John A. Williams, attorney for these parties, was also arrested and confined in jail. A trial was demanded on Saturday, but both trial and bond were refused, and all the parties are still in prison. This is done for the purpose of forcing the Sheriff, Treasurer and other officers of the county to resign and break up the Republican party in that county, where it has 2,500 majority. If the Republicans there attempt to organize for the political campaign or put a ticket in the field a similar course may be expected in every Republican county in the State.

The *Gazette*, Baxter's organ, says: Governor Baxter will not approve the amnesty act. Arms are being sent daily to counties in the State where the Republicans have a majority, to arm the militia, with the design to intimidate and overawe colored voters and prevent the election of Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

E. W. Thompson, Baxter's chief of staff, officially notified, on Saturday, Judge Warwick, of the Chancery Court, and Thos. G. Peak, a Justice of the Peace, that martial law exists in this county, and they must govern themselves accordingly.

NEW YORK.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1874.

The Labor Union Benevolent Society has ordered that on and after to day no members shall work under regular wages, $2 50 per day for attending masons and $2.75 per day for attending plasterers. The United Order of American Bricklayers have resolved to enforce the rule fixing a day's wages at $4.00.

The stage drivers have declined to compromise at $2.75 per day. They still demand $3.00.

Hod Carriers on a Strike.

The hod carriers, by order of the Laborers United Benevolent Society, struck to day for higher wages. This strike necessarily prevents the brick layers and masons from working, and is likely to cause much distress.

Stage Drivers' Strike Ended.

The stage drivers' strike ended in the success of the companies.

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Assassinate Prince Saxe-Weimar.

Rebellion in Morocco.

FRANCE.

Meeting of the Left Centre of the Assembly.

PARIS, June 1.—The Left Centre, at a meeting to-day, took action toward an alliance with the Right Centre. A motion was drawn up declaring in favor of the establishment of a Republican Government, which all the members of the Left will sign, in the hope that the Right Centre will support it when it is submitted to the assembly.

M. Gambetta.

has gone to Auterre, where he is to deliver an important speech on the political situation.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, June 1.—In the Assembly this evening the municipal, electoral and organization bill passed their second reading.

The American Pilgrims.

The Catholic club gave a banquet to the American pilgrims to-day. The Comte de Zgur occupied the chair, and proposed toasts to the Pope and to the American Bishops, which were received with great enthusiasm. Judge Theard, of New Orleans, gave the sentiment in honor of Catholic France, and in an eloquent speech reviewed the memories of Rochambeau and Lafayette. Messrs. Forbes, Zwarger and others made appropriate remarks.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Hernani.

PAYONNE, June 1.—The town of Hernani is hard pressed by the Carlists, and the Republican commander there requires reinforcements.

General Lona, with the First Corps of the Army of the North, has joined General Concha's command at Mirranda.

The National Forces in Cheiva.

MADRID, June 1.—The national forces entered Chiva, dispersing a body of 4,000 Carlists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attempted Assassination.

(Special to New York Herald.)

LONDON, June 1.—As Prince Saxe-Weimar was leaving his residence this afternoon to attend a levee he was fired at by an unknown assassin, who escaped. The Prince was not hurt. He had previously received threatening letters, as had also the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli.

MOROCCO.

Rebellion in Fez.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch from Morocco says that twelve thousand inhabitants of the city of Fez have risen in consequence of the re-imposition of the gate tax. All business was stopped. At last accounts there had been no fighting. It was hoped that the Sultan would yield to the desires of the people and remove the objectionable tax.

INDIA.

The Prospect Brightening.

LONDON, June 1.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that rain has been general north of the Ganges, and portions of the country south of the river have been visited with rain. Fears of further distress are measurably allayed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Funeral of J. Edgar Thomson.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The funeral of J. Edgar Thomson took place to-day from St. Mark's church. All the depots and main and branch offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as locomotives starting with trains, were draped in mourning. The pall bearers were John M. Kennedy, A. J. Derby shire, S. M. Felton, Josiah Bacon, John Aspach, S. Morrison Coates, Col. Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts. The members of the Park Commission, Centennial Board of Finance, and officers and directors of the American Steamship Company attended the funeral. Among other prominent persons present were Ex Governor Bigler, General Robert Patterson, Joseph Patterson, John Price Wetherill, Geo. H. Stuart, Jno. W. Childs, John Wanamaker, Frederick Froley, E. C. Knight, Morton McMichael, James L. Claghorn, Jonathan H. Pugh, Richard L. Smedley, Robt. N. Downing, Thos A. Scott, A. J. Cassett, Theo. Cuyler, Eli K. Price, and His Honor Mayor Stokeley.

At St. Mark's church the altar was decorated with beautiful flowers. The order of exercises was very impressive. The interment took place at Woodland Cemetery.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in the Recorder's office on Friday:

Thomas W. McCune to Alexander Fulton et al., March 17, 1853, piece of ground containing half an acre, in Elizabeth township. Price $50.

Patrick J. Sweeney to John H. Skelton, November 26, 1873, half of lot 25x145 feet, on Broad street, Nineteenth ward, city. Price ....$100.

W. S. Boyd to John W. Reul, November 26, 1873, lot 20x106 feet, on Maple alley, Thirty-first ward, city. Price .....$150.

Sophia Mathias et al., to Joseph Kessler, April 30, 1874, lot 30x150 feet, in Seventeenth ward, city. Price.....$600

The German Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, to Christian Siebert, April 29, 1874, lot 40x148 feet, on Forty-third street, Lawrenceville. Price.....$7500

Christian Siebert to Peter Siebert, March 29, 1874, lot 20x95 feet, on Fifty-third street, Eighteenth ward, city. Price.....$1,500

W. Lewis to J. Kinsey, Oct. 1, 1873, two lots, 120 feet, on William street, Thirty-second ward, city. Price.....$1,950

N. Swearingen to John Swearingen, April 30, 1861, piece of ground containing two hundred and fifteen acres and forty two perches in Findley township. Price.....$4,299

Phillip Smith to John Sarna, March 14, 1874, lot 40x16 feet, in Fourth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,425

John H Hare, sheriff, to Geo. W. Rankin, March 19, 1874, lot 24x130 feet, in Sixteenth ward, city. Price.....$60.

Joseph Harley, Sr., to Joseph Harley, Jr., May 20, 1874, lot 30x235 feet, in Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$125

John F. Dravo to J. H. Mueller, March 11, 1874, one half lot 24x120 feet, on Preble street, Allegheny. Price.....$1.

Maria L. Crane and J. Hunter Crane to James Ritchie, Dec. 1, 1873, lot 110x37 feet, on Lesle street, Lower St. Clair township. Price 1,500

George Eckert to J. Chatel & Dicker, May 12, 1874, thirty-one lots, in borough of Bloomfield. Price.....$15,500

T. D Hamilton to David R Porter, May 19, 1874, piece of ground, two acres and forty-seven perches, in Kilbuck township. Price.....$1,700

T. D. Hamilton to Martha Porter, May 19, 1874, piece of ground containing twenty-three acres, one rood and twenty-six perches, in Kilbuck township. Price.....$5,619

THE MORTUARY LIST.

Deaths in the Two Cities During the Past Week.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 49 deaths the past week, of which 47 were white and 2 colored. The diseases were as follows: Scarlet fever, 7; consumption and convulsions, each 4; marasmus, 3; alcoholism, bronchitis, street accident, gastro enteritis, measles, old age, premature births, and pneumonia, each 2; accident, drowning, angina pectoris, diarrhœa, dropsy, empyema, erysipelas, typhoid fever, fracture of skull, heart disease, valvular disease of the heart, hemorrhage, meningitis, acute nephritis, poison, and whooping cough, each 1.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from

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TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

A REDUCTION in the public debt of $4,456,828 during the month of May is a good showing on the right side of the ledger.

WE have before us the twenty-sixth annual announcement of the Woman's Medical College of this State, with a list of over sixty matriculants. It is an evidence that the ladies are vigorously providing for the wants of their sex in the matter of providing an opportunity to enter upon the practice of medicine. We have no reason to doubt the entire worthiness and prosperity of the institution.

THE ladies enjoyed an undisturbed season of crusading yesterday. The legal difficulties through which they have passed seem not to have disturbed their confidence, and the city authorities have learned the wisdom of forbearance. Thus the work goes steadily forward, and their methods will probably merely be subjected to the test of current criticism. A series of congratulatory resolutions have been received by those dismissed by the courts.

ALONG with the nomination of Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury, the President sent the name of Mr. Richardson for the Judgeship in the Court of Claims. This practically ends Mr. Richardson's relation with the Treasury. We hope he will be confirmed as nominated, as he is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, of pure purpose, and is worthy of the mark of confidence bestowed on him by the President. His associates in the Treasury department may not be worthy of so much praise, but the qualities of Secretary Richardson are well vouched for. We hope he may be promptly confirmed.

THE resignation of Secretary Richardson, and the appointment of General Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury, seems to be accepted favorably, as regards the fact of change. Yet the new appointee must win confidence for himself in actual service. He is a lawyer, not known to be skilled in finance, and yet may succeed in making a good Treasury official. It is a singular fact that skill in the management of large fiscal concerns of a private or even public nature, does not always prepare for the administration of the Treasury Department of the United States. On the other hand, inexperience is not fatal to success. Chase, Boutwell, or Fessenden, were not practical financiers, yet they were good financial Secretaries. McCulloch was thus skilled, and was a poor Secretary. So Bristow may be a success.

THE utterances of Rochefort, who has at last arrived in New York, indicate a profound contempt for MacMahon, the President of the French republic. The old communistic spirit still pervades the editor of *La Lanterne*, and he will probably be again embroiled in French politics, so soon as opportunity serves. It will not be well for him, however, to be caught too soon on French territory. If MacMahon and De Broglie are so deeply interested in his doings as he represents, he will be apt, if he again falls into their hands, to be treated in a manner that will effectually prevent his giving any more trouble. Rochefort is a restless adventurer, of the type that is never satisfied with the prevailing order of things, but find employment in overturning settled Governments in the interest of a fresh division of property every Saturday night. He has been greatly overrated, and is really of little consequence, in any other role than that of disturber. He flourishes well in France; but were he transplanted to this country he would speedily be lost sight of, as an adventurer of the type of James M. Scovel and others of that ilk.

THE New York journals are in full outcry against Mayor Havemeyer. As we understand it, the Mayor is personally pure, but has around him several persons of whom not so much can be said. This, however, does not seem to us to warrant the fierce attacks that are being made upon him. The particular appointment of Police Commissioner, over which such a howl is made, is precisely what might have been expected. He expressed, several times, his wish not to have the power conferred on him to make appointments, and declared if it were given him, he should use his own pleasure in making appointments. It was thought that he would be malleable, and so the act of Assembly was passed, and he did just what he said he would. At once the outcry began. We do not see that there is very much pity to bestow. Our only regret is, that the cause of reform should come under a cloud. Yet Havemeyer has done it no more harm than has Green, whose meddlesome disposition, and bad qualities generally have served to becloud the entire Reform movement. Integrity is very necessary,—but along with it a well balanced mind is evidently necessary.

A MARBLE shaft, which, with its setting cost $35,000, has been erected over the grave of James Fisk, Jr., testifies the regard of the people of Brattleboro' for the memory of their dead townsman. The man where as boy and man, the celebrated made his first reputation, evi... this memory with fond feeling... simple minded inhabitants... venerable town, a sort of business divinity, full of shrewdness and keenness,—adventuresome but sharp, and therefore a fair representative of the prevailing taste of the community among which his early life was passed. To say nothing of his character, it is evident that the people there appreciate him, and that they are willing to secure for him the fame that comes from a monument, erected to his memory. So goes the world. It is success that wins. In his sphere, Fisk was successful. He urged forward his business schemes, with all the audacity and skill that a shrewd mind and free conscience affords. No conscientious scruples disturbed his course, or prevented him from giving effect to his plans. He was singularly regardless of popular sentiment, and callous of criticism. But he succeeded and success is glorified.

THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

Judge Stowe, in charging the Grand Jury yesterday, referred to the gambling houses in operation in this city, and informed them that a list of cases would be brought to their attention for investigation and indictment. These will, in case bills are found, be promptly tried, and a positive effort made to break up the business. This is a step in the right direction. It is an open secret that there has been an alarming growth in the gambling dens in this city, and the young are being attracted there, and drawn into habits of gambling. It is an outrage that this evil has not been suppressed by our city police, but has been left to the operations of the Courts. These gambling dens, and worse resorts, some of them semi-public in their character, and all of them well known to the police, thrive and flourish under the eyes, and with the knowledge of the police. Can the conclusion be avoided that there is collusion in all this? The proprietors should have been made answerable to the city authorities long since; but as this has not been done, we hope the Grand Jury will make use of strenuous efforts to unearth the business, and let every den of the kind be promptly indicted. If this is done, and the cases promptly tried, we are fully convinced that in case of conviction, Judge Stowe will deal out the law in an impartial and vigorous manner. While it is an outrage that we should be compelled to look to the county authorities for protection against such violations of law, yet we are gratified that our Judges are taking hold of the subject with a vigorous hand. Colonel Bayne, we are persuaded, will fully do his duty, and if the Grand Jury shall find bills of indictment, we may have a cleaning out of these gambling places.

MR. THOMSON'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of J. Edgar Thomson, the late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. The many prominent positions held by him, in business and other circles, and the esteem with which he was universally regarded, caused his funeral to be numerously attended by sympathizing friends. The death of President Thomson was a severe loss to the company, over whose interests he presided, and at the meeting of the Board of Directors, this was fully recognized in the following, which was spread on the minutes:

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at the office of the company at 12 o'clock, M., Friday, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be entered upon the minutes of this corporation, 1st, That John Edgar Thomson, its President, died at his residence in Philadelphia, at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, of the evening of Wednesday, May 27th, 1874.

2d. That the association, thus severed by death, began in 1847, within one year after the incorporation of the Company, with his election to the office of Chief Engineer, and the location and construction of its main line of railway, in which his marvellous engineering skill, and the ability with which he discharged important duties, attested his title to rank with the great Chief Engineers of the age.

3d. That it was continued by his election in 1852 to the office of President, which he continued to hold by successive annual re-election until his death, developing the business relations of the Company from feeble beginnings to their present importance, with a breadth of view, an excellence of judgment, a financial sagacity, a profound comprehension of the laws of trade, and, above all, a pure, lofty and spotless integrity and dignity of character, which, while they won for him the adequate confidence of the whole country, have entitled him to a place among the foremost of the men whose wisdom, character and public services have so largely contributed to our National growth and prosperity.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Thomson, not only this corporation, but our city, our State, and the whole country, have lost an eminent public servant and benefactor, whose memory should be always cherished and honored.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our late President, wearing the usual badge of honor; and that the proper officer of the Company direct every usual and proper mark of respect to be shown Mr. Thomson's body, and the several departments of the Company's service.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Mr. Thomson, an expression of our great respect and sincere sympathy, praying that in addition to the comfort derived from the recollection of his public life and services, they may find abundantly those higher consolations which are not of earth.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the company prepare and furnish the family of Mr. Thomson, a duly certified copy of these resolutions, and have the same published in the daily journals of this city.

Much unnecessary discussion has arisen over the question of his successor. We do not entertain a moment's doubt that Col. T. A. Scott, first Vice President, and next in position to Mr. Thomson, will be the honored man. His remarkable ability and thorough training and executive force, mark him as the suitable person to fill the Presidency, and our information is that he will be unanimously elected.

A GOOD TICKET.

We urge that the Republican party shall make an excellent class of nominations as the result of its primaries next Saturday. For Congress, Judges, Senators, members of the Legislature, and county offices, the most exacting care should be shown. We are not sure that as the result of influences now at work, there will not be a crossing of party lines, and the battle opening fought out on issues that may not be recognized in either of the regular party platforms. If this should prove the case, as it seems likely to be, every candidate will stand on his individual merits. Where these are not clear and decided, he will, of course, have but little chance.

We hope there will be a very general attendance at the polls on Saturday next. It is easier for those who seek to purify the Republican party, to assert their influence at the primaries, than to accomplish equally much at the general elections. We are persuaded that the liquor people intend to capture the primaries, if possible, as a means of securing the prestige that comes of having sure their control of regular party organizations.

This, on their side, is a shrewd movement. It avoids the direct issue that they would be compelled otherwise to make against temperance, if they carried their points. Yet they would realize all the benefits of open, unconcealed warfare. This is the point they are aiming at. We do not fail to realize the damage that would result to the Republican party, if they were to be successful in nominating a majority of their candidates. We cannot think that they will thus succeed. Yet the possibility, and the fact that this is the point of their struggle, should not be overlooked. Against this form of seizure, we invoke the efforts of the better element in the Republican party. We do this, not distinctly as a measure of warfare on any class of citizens, but as a means of keeping pure the party and its nominations.

The Republican party was organized for a high and noble mission. It aimed at the outset to elevate and purify the politics of the country. It sought to introduce the moral element into the discussion of political problems, and to lift up to a higher level the aims and life of the nation. It made war on slavery when that evil was popular, and received support and defense from the pulpits of the North. It prosecuted the war, in favor of the integrity of the Union, in the face of the plea that the erring should be privileged to go in peace. It has boasted, in all the years that have followed, and during which so many evils have necessarily developed, that it is ready to expose and punish wrong doing in its own midst. Its theory and practice have locked to a high ideal of political excellence. It cannot afford to lose this, by the development of affinity with a self-interested organization.

We do no, wish to intimate that the several candidates, even for the Legislature, are in the interest of the liquor league. On the contrary, we believe that if the body of the Republican voters are at the polls, they can secure a class of nominations that will be in every way worthy, and save much of the struggle that may become necessary, if the proper effort is not put forth at the primaries. The Republican party in Allegheny county is certainly deserving of strong candidates, and we hope that the attendance at the primaries will secure them.

Pomeroy's Package.

The celebrated $7,000 package, given to Senator York, of Kansas, to secure his vote for Pomeroy in the Senatorial election, which Mr. York produced in the joint convention to the discomfiture of Old Subsidy, is again the subject of public interest. Mr. Francis, the new State Treasurer, has received for it among other valuables in the State Treasury, but does not know what to do with it. York, who only took it in order to entrap Pomeroy, will have nothing to do with it. Pomeroy's explanation of the affair was that the money was given in trust to York for one Page, who was to start a National bank on it; but Page has relinquished all claim to it. So the cash remains in the Treasury without an owner.

PERSONAL.

THE Boston *Traveller* thinks Collins Graves is like Noah, because he was before the flood.

OLIVE HARPER thinks Constantinople offers a magnificent market for American inventions.

MISS CLARA MORRIS, it is rumored, will become Mrs. Harriott in June, and will take a wedding trip to Europe.

COL. WILLIAM H. MOODY, of this city, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864—just ten years ago to-day.

ELISE LEVISON, the daughter of the well known Mme. Rachel, a young girl eighteen years old, was found drowned in the waters of the Seine a few weeks ago.

MISS ADELAIDE MILLER, of the Sandwich Islands, is a soprano "nigroque simillima" who is said by English critics to be far Hawaii ahead of Patti and Kellogg.

CHARLES SUMNER'S household effects are to be offered at auction on the 6th of June, at his late residence in Washington. They include his furniture, and other things not disposed of in his will.

THE Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company have elected Robert B. Cabeen, Esq., President *pro tem.*, owing to the departure of President McGowen for Europe, whither he goes for a short sojourn on account of his health.

BISMARCK is growing a beard to protect his throat. He has long neglected the advice of his physicians to that effect, but when Germania joins in supplication that he will take care of his precious health he can't reject her suit.

DURING a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher at Bridgeport, somebody with squeaky boots got up and went out. Mr. Beecher paused until the sound had faded in the distance, and then mentioned pleasantly that squeaking boots were one of the notable burdens of existence.

MR. JOHN C. BOGGS, assistant auditor of freight receipts, Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned his position, to take effect from June 1. Mr Boggs has been connected with the Philadelphia and Erie branch for a number of years, and was one of the company's most efficient officials.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON died in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and with his fine constitution and regular habits ought to have lived twenty years longer, if he had not literally worn himself out in the public service. He had but one object in life, his absorbing interest in the material development of his country. Like Agassiz, who died from his persistent devotion to science, he sacrificed everything personal to one great public object.—*Phila. Press.*

A WOMAN has just done what was never dreamed of before in the history of religious bodies, if not of the world. Rev. Phoebe Hanaford assisted recently at the ordination of her son, Howard Alcott Hanaford, at the Universalist church in Wellfleet, Mass. She offered the ordination prayer, and assisted several other clergymen in the "laying on of hands." A hymn written for the occasion by the mother was sung by the congregation. The sight was said to have been intensely touching, and great crowds witnessed it.

FATHER HYACISTHE, in a recent address at Brussels, spoke in warm terms of Pius IX. "In regard to the Holy Father as an individual," said he, "there is no question. I have had the honor and joy to approach him several times in the course of my life, and I would never forgive myself had I uttered to him one disrespectful word. I confess he has committed some serious faults, but they are excusable in view of the generous illusions which inspired them and the cruel griefs which followed them. He is one of the sovereigns of Europe; he is the supreme magistrate of my church, and he wears on his forehead three crowns—the crown of hoary hair, the crown of sorrows, calmly endured, and the crown of practical Christian virtue."

FOREIGN NOTES.

INTELLIGENCE has been received that a Communist Colonel, who was sent to New Caledonia, has made his escape.

A SPANISH frigate has arrived at Oran, Algiers, to take on board and bring to Spain the convicts who escaped from Cartagena at the time of the suppression of the Intransigente insurrection.

THE ship British Admiral, from Liverpool to Melbourne, went ashore on King's Island, in Bass Strait, and became a total wreck. She had on board forty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-eight persons, all of whom were lost, except four passengers and five seamen.

By the preamble of a bill read in the British House of Lords, it appears that the expenses of the Tichborne litigation, occasioned by the claimant's proceedings and payable by the present baronet, or in the event of his death during his minority by the family out of the estate, have amounted already to nearly ninety-two thousand pounds. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country.

THE London *Post* says: An unfortunate mistake was committed at the civic reception in honor of the Czar which led to somewhat painful results. When the Corps Diplomatique sought their appointed places at the banquet in the Council chamber of the Minister Plenipotentiary, they were informed that they had no right to be in that chamber, and on remonstrating some intemperate officials threatened them even with expulsion. In consequence the representatives of several important nations quitted the banquet, and although explanations were offered while they were waiting for their carriages, they felt too much hurt to return to the scene where they had met with such unfortunate humiliation, for some other places had been vacated by English court functionaries. This civility alone saved the banquet from being abandoned by the ministers *en masse*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWO DEATHS have occurred in Harrisburg from trichina, caused by eating raw meat.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred in the State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg, on Saturday night. The smoke filling the main building, the inmates became greatly excited and broke the windows. The doors were thrown open and four hundred patients rushed out, twelve of whom escaped from the grounds, and six of these are still at large.

THE large brick block on the corner of Madison and Market streets, Chicago, owned and occupied by M. D. Wells & Co., wholesale manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The total loss is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The insurance on the building is sixty thousand and on the stock one hundred and forty thousand dollars, mostly in Eastern companies.

A VERY eccentric newspaper man named James Johns recently died at Starkboro, Vt. He used to print with his pen, and issue occasionally the Autograph and Remarker and send its edition, which consisted of from one to half a dozen copies, to anybody he pleased. His work was very neatly done, he tried a printing press once, but didn't like it half so well as his pen, and so gave it up. He was very jealous of the fame of his sheet, and woe to the man who said anything against it, or refused to exchange. Among his peculiarities was his abstinence from tea and coffee, and his feeling that he was grossly insulted, if they were offered to him. The outrage of urging a man to take a cup of tea when at a friend's table, was the subject of many a "leader" in the Autograph of twenty-five years ago.

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Directors—Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Kirkpatrick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hasbo, Jr., Robinson, James Hopkins, A. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christian Heinz.

Counsel—John H. Bailey.

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TIMES GO BY TURNS.

The lopped trees in time may grow again,
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;
The sorriest wight may find relief from pain,
The driest soil suck in some moistening shower.
Times go by turns, and chances change by course,
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of fortune doth for ever flow,
She draws her favors to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go,
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web.
No joy so great but runneth to an end,
No hap so hard but may in time amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring;
No endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing,
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay.
Thus with succeeding turns God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost;
That net that holds no great, takes little fish,
In some things all, in all things none are crossed;
Few all they need; but none have all they wish.
Unmingled joys here to no man befall:
Who least, have some; who most, hath never all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STATIONERY, Fuel, distributing Journals, Department Report, &c., repairing and furnishing Hall and Committee Rooms of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, June 1, 1874.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874, the undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 10th day June, A. D. 1874, for supplying stationery for the use of the House of Representatives for the year ending first Monday of June, A. D. 1874.

The proposals to be opened at Harrisburg, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder at a per centum under the maximum prices set forth in the annexed schedule, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1874.

The successful bidder, or bidders, shall, before entering upon the performances of his or their contract (which shall have been approved by the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer), give a bond with sufficient security on such terms as may be prescribed by the Attorney General for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract.

All contracts awarded and approved, and all bonds given for their faithful performance, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; stationery to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Chief Clerk may designate, at no additional expense to the Commonwealth.

Bidders will forward samples of paper and stationery to the office of the Chief Clerk of House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on or before 10th day of June, A. D. 1874.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for stationery for use of the House of Representatives."

100 reams bill paper, one red line, blue ruling (24 lbs.) per ream"	12 00
100 reams journal paper, blue ruling (24 lbs.) per ream	12 00
125 reams foolscap paper, blue ruling (12 lbs.) per ream	7 00
180 reams letter paper, blue ruling (12 lbs.) per ream	6 60
200 reams commercial note paper, blue ruling (6 lbs.) per ream	3 00
100 reams envelope paper, (40 lbs.) per ream	10 00
50 reams manilla wrapping paper, (60 lbs.) per ream	12 00
200 reams cap manilla paper, per ream	40
3 gross blotting boards, (100 lbs.) per gross	14 00
100 reams legal cap paper, (24 lbs.) per ream	12 00
150 pounds twine, assorted size, per lb.	70
25 dozen spool tape, per dozen	11 00
25 dozen bolts of the best linen tape, extra heavy, per dozen	1 50
150 spools spool silk ribbon, assorted colors, per 100	50 00
25 pounds sealing wax (10 to lb.) per pound	2 00
25 dozen 4 ounce carmine ink, glass stoppers, per dozen	5 00
2 dozen ejelot patches, per dozen	32 00
25 boxes eyelets, per box	50
20 boxes paper fasteners, per box	30
20 gross Faber's lead pencils, round, gilt, per gross	9 00
10 gross red and blue pencils, per dozen	1 00
400 gross steel pens, assorted, per gross	1 00
2 dozen gum rulers, 14-16-18 inches, per dozen	$8-$12-$15
2 dozen boxwood rulers, 12-18-24 inches, per dozen	$8-$10-$12
3 dozen paper shears, best steel, imported, 8-12 16 inches, per dozen	$18-$31-$48
20 dozen pocket cutlery, assorted, 3 inches, per dozen	$9 00
5 dozen bill hooks, per dozen	1 50
25 dozen bill files, U. S. standard, per dozen	6 00
25 gross pen holders, per gross	4 00
20 dozen gum pen holders, No. 3 4, per dozen	4 00
125 gross gum bands, assorted, per gross	75
25 dozen inkstands, screw top, No. 1	125
5 dozen inkstands, assorted, per dozen	4 00
5 pounds red wafers, per pound	1 00
20 dozen Morgan's mucilage stands, with brushes, per dozen	21 00
6 dozen glass mucilage stands, best, per dozen	15 00
2 dozen pounce boxes, wood or bone, per dozen	3 00
25 bottles pounce, per dozen	3 00
3 dozen ivory enameled paper cutters, per dozen	1 00
20 dozen paper folders, ivory, per dozen	6 00
20 dozen desk pads, 14 by 16, interleaved blotters, per dozen	9 00
20 dozen letter clips, brass and bronze, per dozen	4 00
20 dozen spiral pen racks, per dozen	4 25
300 quills, per 100	6 00
20 dozen boxes of quill pens, per dozen	9 00
20 dozen pencil sharpeners, per dozen	1 50
20 dozen steel erasers, per dozen	6 00
20 pounds gum eraser, pencil, per pound	1 00
20 pounds gum eraser, ink, per pound	1 25
75,000 letter envelopes, No. 5 6, per 1,000	$4 50-$5 00
10,000 legal envelopes, of the best quality, No. 8-10-11-12, per 1,000, $8-$8 25-$9 50-$10 50	
2 dozen ruling pens, per dozen	5 00
6 dozen paper weights per dozen	9 00
2 dozen bibles, small, per dozen	6 00
16 gross cut heavy blue paste boards, for files, per gross	5 00
1,250 pair file backs, per pair	10
225 8-vo. demi blank books, faints, leather cover, per dozen	4 75
12 demi quarto, half bound, faints, two quires each, per dozen	6 00
12 doz 4 quarts Arnold's writing fluid per dozen	9 00
24 dozen quarts Arnold's writing fluid per dozen	6 00
12 dozen quarts black ink, per dozen	6 00
2 dozen paste brushes, per dozen	3 50
2 dozen comb and hair brushes, per dozen	18 00
20 dozen Moore's blotting pads, per dozen	6 00
20 dozen paper knives (ivory), per dozen	3 00
20 dozen pencil pointers, per dozen	25
1 dozen cork screws (rubber), per dozen	9 00
20 dozen pencil heads, per dozen	50
20 dozen memorandum books, per dozen	2 00
20 dozen key chains, per dozen	1 00

The foregoing articles are to be furnished in such quantities more or less than is herein specified, and at such times as may be required by the Chief Clerk.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received for furnishing fuel for the House of Representatives, in accordance with the schedule annexed.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for fuel for House of Representatives."

(125) One hundred and twenty five tons Wilkesbarre egg coal, delivered in the cellar of the House of Representatives.

Maximum price (7) seven dollars per ton.

(50) Fifty cords good dry hickory wood, delivered in the cellar of the House of Representatives.

Maximum price (9) nine dollars per cord.

(50) Fifty barrels of charcoal, delivered in the cellar of the House of Representatives.

Maximum price (60) sixty cents per barrel.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received for distributing Journals and Department reports, and other printed matter furnished for the use of Members and Officers of the House of Representatives.

Proposals to be endorsed—"Proposals for distributing Journals, &c., &c., House of Representatives."

Maximum price per year.....$8,000

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received for furnishing the Hall and Committee Rooms of the House of Representatives, as per schedule annexed.

Proposals to be endorsed,

"Proposals for furnishing House of Representatives and Committee Rooms."

(208) Two hundred and eight desks, 2 ft. 6 in. long, similar to those in use in the of Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.; a diagram of which can be seen in the office of the Chief Clerk, House of Representatives, Harrisburg.

Maximum price per desk.....$35

(208) Two hundred and chairs, similar to those in use in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

Maximum price per chair.....$18 00

— lbs of brass for fastening desks, chairs and carpet edgings in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Maximum price per lb.

(1,000) One thousand yards, more or less of body Brussels carpet.

Maximum price per yard.....$3 00

(1,500) Fifteen hundred yards, more or less, of paper carpet lining.

Maximum price per yard.....15 cts.

(200) Two hundred yards, more or less, of Wilton carpet.

Maximum price per yard.....$4 50

(12) Twelve Wilton rugs, 60 by 32 inches.

Maximum price per piece.....$15 00

(2) Two Wilton rugs, 72 by 36 inches.

Maximum price per piece.....$25 00

(5) Five Cocoa mats, 60 by 33 inches.

Maximum price per piece.....$30 00

(24) Twenty-four Cocoa mats, about 18 by 30 inches.

Maximum price per piece.....$ 3 00

(200) Two hundred square yards, more or less, of oil cloth, to be cut in such sizes as may be required. Maximum price per yard, $1 50

The foregoing proposals will include the necessary labor in placing the different articles mentioned above in their proper places in the Hall and Committee Rooms of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Chief Clerk.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received for repairs in the Hall and Committee Rooms of the House of Representatives.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs, House of Representatives and Committee Rooms." Maximum price per year.....$1,800

The foregoing proposals will be received by

W. C. SHURLOCK,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Directed to care of John A. Smull, Resident Clerk, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa. jel

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY,

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN New and Desirable Goods JUST OPENED.

LADIES'

SUMMER SUITS

In all materials and styles, from lowest prices to finest qualities.

NOTICE.

A large lot of Ladies' Made-up Suits, new and desirable, at less than cost of the material in them. Spring and Summer Shawls in great variety. Marseilles Shawls, full assortment. Lace Jackets, extra good bargains. Lace Sacques, Sacques, &c. Cashmere and Silk Jackets, Sacques, &c.

New Dress Goods.

At 10c., New Wash Poplins, choice colors.
At 12½c., Bargains in Dress Goods.
At 25c., Extra French De Beige choice colors.
At 12½, Black Alpacas, great value.
Special Bargains in fine Black Alpacas.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New Poplins, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT

HORNE & CO.'S

RETAIL,

197 and 199 PENN AVE.,

LARGE ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

This Week.

Full Stock in Every Department.

Embroidered and Beaded Hernani Polonaise Patterns.
Beaded Yak, Llama, Spanish and Brussels Nett Sleeveless Jackets.
White Silk and Lace Trimmed Sleeveless Jackets.
Llama Lace Sacques, Long and Short.
Black and Colored Silk Mantillas.
Beaded Bretelles.
Beaded Garland Insertings, in very handsome patterns.
Beaded Fichus, Fringes and Nett.
Beaded and Plain Yak and Guipure Laces, all widths.
Spanish Nett, Stand Frames, Beaded and Plain.
Bead Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons, in Latest novelties.
Jet Ornaments and Slides.
Parasols (open and shut) Fans, in over 100 different styles.
Fine Fans, with Ebony, Gilt, Polished Wood and Ivory Sticks.
Kid Gloves, cheaper than ever before.
Ribbon and Lace Sashes.
White Fringed Neck Scarfs.
New Styles Colored Windsor Ties and Fancy Scarfs.
Ladies' and Children's Hats in all shapes and qualities.
Flowers, Rose and Buds.
Fine Hose Ladies, Misses and Children's Gauze and Gossamer Summer Underwear.
Ladies and Misses' Muslin Under Garments, made in a very superior manner.
Hamburg embroideries, White Goods, Irish Linen, Table Damask, Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Toweling Crash.
Pillow and Pillow Shams.
New Styles Fine Ladies' Fashion Flannels and Hoop Skirts.
Ladies and Children's Silk and Lisle Thread Long Gloves, in all lengths and qualities.
Alexandre, Harris & Thompson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, 1 to 6 Buttons, in New Shades, Drabs Beige and other desirable colors.
Men's Dog skin and Lisle Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Men's Summer Underwear, full and complete assortment now opened.
Shirts, Ready or Made to measure.
Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, &c.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

NEW GOODS!

Just received, everything new and desirable in

Spring Dress Goods,

Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles

In great variety at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

MAY, 1874.

We have just added to our stock the

Newest Designs!

Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.

PRICES THE LOWEST

We have ever offered Goods at.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

1874, WALL PAPER. 1874

ATTENTION!

FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS

CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS

Of all Grades and Prices.

SPECIALTY.

Frescoe Painted Tints,

Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by

W. P. MARSHALL,

No. 47 Seventh Street,

(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's

NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst furnished Locomotive, Fine Buggy or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Stock Privileges.

A copy of the last number of the WALL STREET REPORTER, containing a full report of the operations of the past week and explaining how large profits are made in Stock Speculations, with but a small risk of loss, by investing from $50 to $100 in Puts, Calls or Double Privileges, will be mailed free to any Address, by

L. W. Hamilton & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS,

my16t45 48 Broad street, New York.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnaces, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin,) Pittsburgh.

DRIED PEACHES.

25 bbls. Halves;
20 " Mixed.
DRIED APPLES—10 bbls. Sliced.
For sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
May 6-'74. 152 First Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY,

NEW PRINTS,
NEW PERCALES,
NEW CHINTZES.

JUST OPENED

An immense stock of

Prints, Percales, Chintzes and Cretonnes.

Light, Medium and Dark Styles. Also, beautiful Patterns with trimming borders.

Also, our usual good bargains such as

PRINTS. New Dark Fast Colors, 6¼c. Light Fast Colors, 8½c. New Styles Dark, 8½c.

MUSLINS. At 6½c, Yard Wide Bleached Muslin. At 6½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin. At 10c, Extra Fine Bleached Muslins. At 12½c, Great Bargains in Bleached Goods.

TOWELS AND TOWELING. At 8½c, All Linen Huck Towels. At 8½c, All Linen Crash for Towels. At 10c, Heavy Striped Linen Crash. At 12½c, Assorted Patterns, Damask Crash.

At 15c, an unusual bargain in

All Linen Towels!

Very large size.

At 19½c, Heavy Cheviot Shirtings.
At 22½ and 37½c, Handsome Damask Towels.
At 25c, Ladies' Stamped Skirts.
At 9.50, Large Silk & Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens and Damasks a Specialty.

Stock full of good bargains and new ones arriving daily, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY

NEW GOODS.

Hernani, Silk and Wool,
Hernani, Silk & Wool Striped,
Hernani, all Silk,
Camel's Hair Barege,
Ecru Batiste Linen,
Suits in Various Materials,
Polonaises,
Parasols and Umbrellas,

AT

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Avenue.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. & K. Crossing, and cor. Ohio and Ridge streets,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA
Prompt attention given to fill up orders. au28

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BL

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Krome,
Jos. Woodwell, J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Long, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUMANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 2, 1874.

The day yesterday developed more than usual financial activity, attributable chiefly to the fact that Saturday was a legal holiday, and business accumulated. The savings banks also began to pay dividends, or interest, and this exerted its influence. Thus there were stimulating causes, yet the aggregate volume of business was not enough to indicate anything more than the customary volume of trade. Money is more abundant than the demand in all else than the poorer class of borrowers. These find their way but rarely to the banks, and can do little with street brokers. Mortgages are in good demand, —and the inquiry for property is good where it is unmistakably cheap. But large prices will not be paid. Of the several sales of real estate of late, they have not established a large demand, nor do they indicate that real estate is holding its own in price.

The name of B. H. Bristow was sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. No change in the financial policy of the Government is involved in this. The debt payment for May is $4,458,838 92 —and for the eleven months past about $25 000 000.

The Bank of England has lost by withdrawal £11,000, and money is easy. The late London quotations are as follows: Consols, for money 93¼@93⅝; for the account, 92¾@92⅝. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 69 7c. It is noticed that the Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount, and that money there shows much of the same anxiety to be profitably employed that is observed here.

Remarking on the alarm manifested by certain journals at the accumulation of gold by the Bank of France, the *Merchant and Banker of New York* says: It seems to us quite unnecessary to go so far out of the way to explain a natural and ordinary movement. If, for instance, the Bank of France has increased its stock of specie from 726,000,000 francs on the 30th of last October to 1,074 000 000 francs on the 30th of April—an accumulation of about $70,000 000 within six months. But this increase does not argue any special design on the part of the bank; nor has it been attended with a depletion of specie at any of the European reservoirs of the precious metals. So far from England having suffered from it, as our contemporary intimates, the Bank of England has increased its stock of coin and bullion $11,000 000 during the period; and how far the banks of other countries have been affected by the movement will appear from the following statements of the amounts of specie held in the chief depositories of coin at the leading cities:

	Last week of April, 1874.	Oct. 30, 1873.
Bank of England	£21 600,000	£19 400,000
" Prussia	35 600,000	31 150 000
" Hamburg	900 000	1 100 000
" Austria	14 400 000	14 400,000
" B lgium	4 400,000	4 500,000
Banks of New York	5 900,000	3 800,000
Total	£81,900 000	£74 300,000
Increase	7 600 000	

It thus appears that the process of accumulation has not been confined to the Bank of France, but has extended also to the other great financial centres, the increased stock in the cities above mentioned being $87,000,000, and the only exception being Hamburg, whose loss is but $1 000,000. Plainly, there have been common causes at work in all countries to produce these accumulations of the metals; and evidently they can be found only in the general industrial and commercial reaction which last year set in throughout Europe, and of which our own panic was a symptom or an effect rather than a cause. There are very obvious reasons why the accumulation should be greater in the Bank of France than elsewhere.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¾	113⅜
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	122⅞	123⅛
" 5-20 1862	115⅜	115⅝
" 5-20—1864	117⅜	117½
" 1865	118⅛	118⅜
" 1865 new	118⅜	118½
" 1867	120⅜	120½
" 1868—coupons	122⅜	122⅝
10-40's	114¼	114⅜
Currency 6's	124⅜	124½
New 5's per cents	110⅝	110¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98½	97⅝
Erie	33⅝	33⅜
I. C.		79
L. S. & M. S.		103
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	19⅝
St. Paul	30¾	29⅞
Do. preferred		53
Michigan Southern	74¾	73⅝
Do. Central	79⅝	78⅝
Northwestern Common	29	28
Do. Preferred	57⅝	56⅝
Rock Island	97	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92⅜	92
Pacific Mail	43⅜	42⅝
Western Union Telegraph	78	78
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	23⅝
Union Pacific	28	27⅝
Toledo & Wabash	37	36⅝
Harlem	127	128½
Chicago and Alton	112	109
Adams Express	108	106¾
American Express	61	60
U. S. Express	67	66¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	75⅝	76
Quicksilver		24¾
Canada	50	
Fort Wayne		91
Merchants Union Express		19
Manhattan and St. Joseph		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	47¾	
" scrip	104¾	
Reading	36⅝	
United Cos. of N. J.	125	
Off Creek	4	
Lehigh Valley	61	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	77	
Central Transportation	42¾	43
Empire do.	54	

NEW YORK, June 1, 1874.

Money closed at 3 per cent., after loaning down to 2. Sterling was dull at 487¾@488 for sixty days and 493¼@491 for sight. The customs receipts were $456,000. Gold was weak, opening at 112¾, declining to 112, and closing at 112⅜. The carrying rates were 1¾@3. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $178 000. The clearings were $15,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $500,000 gold coin. Governments were quiet and steady. State bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were firm. The stock market was weak throughout the day, with little or no recovery. At the close the decline ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cents., Erie having the most. In the downward turn, declining from 33¾ to 32¼. After Erie came Lake Shore, Northwest common, Rock Island, Western Union, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Wabash, New York Central and Union Pacific. It was again reported in the street this afternoon that Amasa Stone has retired, will soon retire, from the Lake Shore Road, and that his place is to be filled by David Torrance, a son-in law of Commodore Vanderbilt. Among the sales of stock to-day were 24 000 shares Western Union, 5 000 Pacific Mail, 10 000 Erie, 29,000 Lake Shore, 7,500 Union Pacific, 8,000 Northwest, 4,700 Wabash.

Government's—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 118¼; do new, 118⅝; do of '67, 120¼; do 5's, do of '68, 122⅝; new 5's, 110⅝; 10-30's, 113¾; currency 6's, 124¾, ex div.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 97; Tennessee, old, 81¾; do new, 81¾; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 84; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78⅞; Quicksilver, 24½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 76¾; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 33¾; do preferred, 54½; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 75¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97; Northwest common, 29¾; do preferred, 57; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 106⅜; St. Paul, 33¾; do preferred, 65; Toledo & Wabash, 36¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 7½; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 135; Toledo Peoria, 89; Union Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific, 90; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 104¾.

LONDON, June 1—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent. The rate at which the bank will discount first-class three months' bills is 4. Consols for money closed at 93⅜@93½, and for account 93½@93⅝. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 107¾; do of 1865, old, 104¾; do new 5s, 107; New York Central, 88; Erie 34¼@34¾; do preferred, 51.

PARIS, June 1.—Rentes 59f 60c.

FRANKFORT, June 1.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 1, 1874.

APPLES—The demand for green apples continues meagre and the season may be regarded as about over; prices nominally unchanged, ranging from $1 to 7 ₱ brl, according to quality and condition.

ASHES—The inquiry continues light, and no important improvement is looked for until towards fall; prices remain without quotable change as compared with last week.

ALE—Is unchanged X $5 ₱ brl to city, and $9 to country. XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Half qrls in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is almost exhausted in this market, and, besides, it is about out of season—there is not much inquiry for it whenever one is to quote nothing by 7@8c ₱ gal.

BEANS—With an average demand, diminished receipts and reduced stocks, there is a firmer feeling and prices are losing toward, especially as regards prime stock. Quotations may be given as $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel for mediums, and $2 20@2 30 for marrows. Some dealers are asking $2 40 for the latter, and it is said that they cannot be brought here from the west under the last named figure; in fact, one firm informed us that they have some prime marrows coming from Detroit which will cost $3¾ at the depot.

BROOM CORN—The market is reported slow, with a fair supply of poor and offering than is wanted, although the supply in the hands of dealers is not large, nor have there been any quite low enough in prices to warrant us in quoting at less than common to good red; 7@8 for green, and 9@10 for pearl.

BUTTER—The market, as we predicted it would, in our last weekly review has taken the back track; hot weather which always curtails the consumption, has set in with a rush, and offerings, together with the fact that holders have been, and are still all very anxious to realize, have caused a decline of 5 cents per lb. It is the opinion of our commission merchants report that it is hard to dispose of at any price. Farmers and pedlars are now about the only ones to supply the wants of consumers, hence the market is dull notwithstanding the short decline referred to, prime to choice solid packed quotable at 18@20 cents per pound to medium at 15@17.

BEE WAX—There is little or no inquiry, and, so far as we can learn, no quotable change in price, which range from 28 cts ₱ lb. It is worthy of notice, however, that the arrivals have been very meagre for some weeks past.

BRUSHES—No. 1 Shoe, $1 50 ₱ dozen; No. 2, $2 00@2 75; No. 4, $2 50@3 00; No. 5, $3 00@3 50; No. 6, $3 50@4 75. Carpet Brooms, $4@4 25. Whips $4 50@6 50.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $4 00. Louisville Hydraulic, $2 50. Cumberland, $2 50. Plaster-City sand, $2. Eastern, $1 75.

COPPER—Following are the card rates each as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 15 lb. sheets and upward, 36c. Brazers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 lb. sheet, 38c. Braziers' Copper, 8 lb. and under, 40c. Circles, under 84 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 84 in diameter and over, 41c. Segmen and Pattern Sheets, 36c. Sheathing Copper, 14 to 24 oz. sheet, 36c.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A No. 1-4-4 Sheeting, 10c. Nonatook, 10½c. Pittsburgh Family, 10c. Juniata, 8. fine, 9½c. White Cap Chain flour, colored, 36c. Cotton Batting, 16 Cotton Twine, 31.

CRACKERS—Water, 7c. Soda, 7. Oyster, 6½@7. Sodas, Soda Extra, 9¾. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9¾. Scotch Biscuits, 11¾. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

COUAGE & HOPE—Manilla rope, 12 inch in diameter and upwards, 17¾ cents. No. 2c, 4, and 5, 18½c tarred rope and lath yarn, 17c and hay and feather twine, 18. Sisal rope—1 and 1½ in. diameter 16, 16½. Sisal rope—1¼ and upwards 16; hay and spoke twine, 18¾. Oil well drilling cables—hawser laid, 17½c do. bolt rope and tow, 19c. Sand rope, 17½.

COUNTRY MEAT—Clear Sides, 10¾@11 cts. Country, 9@10.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand for Ohio Factory, but under the influence of the arrivals and increased stocks, prices have been reduced about half a cent per pound since 1st inst. Dairy is dull, as the inquiry is almost entirely confined to Factory; we continue to quote at 12@13. Ohio Sweitzer is selling at 16@18, and the demand reported rather better.

CANNED GOODS—Continue very quiet, but prices remain substantially as quoted: Canned Peaches, 3?s, $3 25@3 50; Tomatoes, $2 30@2 50; Corn, 2@2 75, according to brand.

DRIED FRUIT—In consequence of the abundance of green stuff, there is little or no inquiry for dried fruit of any kind, although the supply is about exhausted—the market has not been as heavily stocked for many years. We quote apples at 10@11 cts; sliced, 14@15. Peaches very dull: 10@11 for quarters and mixed; 14@15 for halves, and 20@22 for peeled. Small Fruits will sell, but there is none to be had, our market has been bare for several weeks past.

EGGS—The market has been steady during the past week, as the supply was just about sufficient to meet the demand, hence prices, notwithstanding the hot weather which always curtails the consumption have been pretty well sustained. 15@16 is worthy of notice, however, that 16 @ are being taken by some who could be obtained in the east, hence increased receipts are expected, and if so, lower prices will be the result.

FLOUR—Trade, so far as this market is concerned, has been moderately active during the past week, although it was nothing to brag about; the inquiry as a rule is confined to supplying immediate wants, as neither retailers nor bakers appear inclined to buy more than they can help. Winter Wheat flours, under the influence of increased receipts and off crops, have declined from 50 to 75 cts ₱ bbl recently and we reduce our quotations accordingly. $7 25@7 75 for red, and $8 50@9 for white. Spring wheat flours have undergone no change; we continue to quote as $6 75@7 25 for Minnesota, $5,75@6.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese, 67@68 whole sale, and jobbing additional a jobbing way.

FISH—MACKEREL—Wooddale, $80. Apollo, $80. Bolivar, $30. West Virginia, $16.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat has been very unsatisfactory during the past week; with large receipts and offerings and scarcely any average demand, as the mills in this locality are well stocked, prices have declined about 10 cents during the past two days from 1 to 2 ₱ bushel; we reduce our quotations to $ 4 45@5 ₱ bushel for good to prime white, and 4 30@4 40 for good to prime white. It appears strange that holders in the West, who refused to sell a month or six weeks ago at from 10 to 15 cts ₱ bushel more than we now are, should be so anxious to realize, and it is the pressure to sell that has broken down the market so quickly. From corn we have received no reports that real wishes will go to $1,20 in this market before harvest, but this, to say the least, is highly improbable. We do not anticipate that although not quotably lower, it may bring from 59 @60 cts to-day. Shelled Corn has risen down badly since the advance in freights, and prices have since declined from 7 to 10c ₱ bushel; we now quote at 70@75c. Some dealers claim that the bottom is not yet reached, and that a reaction is near at hand, while others, whose views are entitled to fully as much consideration, predict a still further decline. Rye—Corn in large supply, and there is very much inquiry for it; quotable at 75@0—the consumption is usually light during the hot weather. There is no inquiry for Barley or Rye, as nearly all the distilleries in this section of the country are idle, with little or no prospect just now of their starting up soon. Oats in good demand, and while there is little or none offering there is none wanted.

GREENHIDES—Coffee—In some descriptions, especially Java, prices are strong—in others weak. By cable we had the Dutch Government sale of the 26th inst at 24c ₱ lb higher, and the Rio telegram of the 7th (the latest) puts the stock down at 178,000 bags; average daily receipts, 2,100 bags, (35 lbs each) price same as last reported and exchange higher. At the present rates of Java and Rio are the shipping grades Coffee is being sold in the United States just now at a loss. A better business in Coffee is being done in this market; some of the roasters having more than they can do, and at the ruling figures for green Rio, country orders are going out in larger quantity. We look for a brisk business in Coffee the coming month. Sugar—Steady with a good demand and light stocks of refined. Rice—Firm for all descriptions. New Orleans Molasses—In light supply at advancing figures. Syrups higher for medium grades, which are very scarce, and firm for the finer qualities. Lard—Steady, and the stock of winter is in brisk demand at our quotations. Bacon—Firm. Sugar Cured Hams will, it is thought, advance, the supply having been greatly reduced.

OATS—Choice Rio, 28; prime, 25; good, 24; fair, 23c. Roasted, 32c for 1 pound packages, good to choice.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 90; good to prime, 8@85.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾. Patna, 8¾@; Rangoon, 6¾@6¾.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, fair Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $5,00; per barrel, $9,50. Peall Barle , Nos. 2 and 4, 8¾c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11c; Stearine, 14c; Star do, 19.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, $1,50 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $2,25. Royal, ¼ lb cans, $1,50; do, $2 ₱ dozen.

SUGARS—Patent Out Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾c; Standard A, 11¼; B, 10, 9¾. Circle C, 9¾. Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9. Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c, as to quality.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6,50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7¾; do fa ily wax, 12; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5,50; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 27 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; Ground Pepper, 25 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1,35; Ground spices in 5 pound cans, Mustard, 35c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 50c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 50c; Cayenne Pepper, 35c; White Pepper, 60c.

TOBACCO—Turkey Prunes, 14 cents; Currants, 22@23c; Layer Raisins, $3,25 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 13¾c ₱ lb; Wine Vine gar, imported, 30c; Cider Vinegar, 15 to 20c; Shot, $1,75. Pennsylvania Concentrated Lye, $1,75. Wheeling Tobies, $16,50; Oswego and Durree's Corn Starch, 11; silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5¾; Fore's Gloss, 9½.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: No. 1 Mess mackerel $24,00. No. 2 shore mackerel $2,00. Extra No. 1 shore mackerel 26,00. No. 1 shore mackerel $23,00. No. 1 bay mackerel $20,00. Extra No. 1 bay mackerel $18,00. No. 2 large bay mackerel 7,50, large No 2 ba mackerel $16@16,50, medium No. 3 mackerel 14,00. Split Labrador Herring 8,50. Round Shore Herring 8,00. Round Shore Herring 6,00 Smoked Boater Herring, $2. Whitefish, ½ barrel 7,75. Lake Trout, per half barrel 7,00. Large Georges Codfish, 6,00 @ 6,50, medium do. 6,00, large Grand Bank Codfish 5,25, medium do. 5; Lake Herring $5,00 ₱ half tri $3 ₱ kit. No. 1 pickerel, $7,75 ₱ bbl; ½ barrel, $4 ₱ half brl; Lake Shad, $4,75 ₱ half brl.

HOMINY—$2,65 ₱ brl.

HIDES—The demand is chiefly confined to No 1 Heavy Steers, of which there are not many in the market. We quote: Dry Hides—Buffalo Cow, 6c; City Butcher—Cows, 7c; No 2 do, 6c; Country Hides, 6c; Steers Green, 8 to 9c; Country Hides, 1 to 2 cts less than city; Calf skins—Green, 12c; Cured, and light, 9 to 9½c; Green Deacon Skins, 25@30 ₱ doz; Calf Skin—Green, 12; Cured Skins—Green 9@10.

HAY—The market has been dull during the past week, and with increased receipts prices have undergone a decline of 50 cts ₱ ton. A sharp decline in prices. Loads from farmers' wagons, which was up to $24@24, has descended to $20@22 50, and baled hay from $22@23 to $20@22 50. There has been considerable received by river and with the ending of the low water, be on the supply of timothy and baled hay has been in excess of the demand.

LEATHER—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions of hides, leather, &c.: Oak Sole, tanned and full, 36@38c; Hemlock Spanish 30@32; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and med., 35@36; Oronoco, 32@34; Hemlock Slaughter, 30@32; Sole Skirting, 42@43; Sole Skirts, trimmed and sold at original weight, 45; Rough Oak Leather, 32@35, No. 1 Pad Skins, per foot, $2@2,25. Harness, best county, oak, 40@46; Harness, best country, 38@44; Harness, Hemlock, 34@36; Saddle Skirting, 44@46; Fair, Bridle, per dozen, $60@72; Buck Bridle, per dozen, $48@60; Band Leather, per lb, 44@46. Finished calf, $1,10 @ 1,40; French Calf, 1,90@2,30; French Calf, Imitation, 1,40@1,50. Wax upper, per foo, 30@34; Wax, per pound, Kip 90@1.

MILL FEED—Is in good supply, the arrivals having been larger recently, and with a diminished demand, the market is dull and lower; further reduction we do not look for any activity until towards fall.

OILS—Linseed oil is quoted from but nothing is doing at 62 @ 63c. Lard Oil, very little inquiry, and prices nominally unchanged at 90@95c for No. 1 and No 2 respectively. Carbon Oil continues quiet and unchanged, the demand for refined being confined to small lots for immediate use, and the crude to parties who have refineries in operation. Crude, 6½@7c; refined, 12@13½c; Naphtha, 15@16c; Benzine, 16@17c; Deodorized Benzine, 20@21c; Gasoline, 25@26c; Deodorized Gasoline, 30@31c; Deodorized Naphtha, 25@26c; Deodorized Kerosene, 25@26c; Kerosene, 150 fire test, 18@19c; Kerosene, 175 fire test, 20@21c; Kerosene, 300 fire test, 22@23c; Paraffine, 12@13c; Paraffine Candles, 12@13c; Sperm Oil, 90@95c; Whale Oil, 70@75c; Lubricating Oil, 30@35c; Extra Lubricating Oil, 40@45c; Extra Lubricating Oil, 50@55c; Extra Lubricating Oil, 60@65c; Extra Lubricating Oil, 70@75c; Extra Lubricating Oil, 80@85c; Extra Lubricating Oil, 90@95c; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1@1,05; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,10@1,15; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,20@1,25; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,30@1,35; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,40@1,45; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,50@1,55; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,60@1,65; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,70@1,75; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,80@1,85; Extra Lubricating Oil, $1,90@1,95; Extra Lubricating Oil, $2@2,05; Extra Lubricating Oil, $2,10@2,15; 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HOME NEWS.

Drowned in the Monongahela River.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held and inquest on the body of John Dillon, who was drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite McKeesport. He attempted to swim across the river yesterday morning in a given time. He had got into the middle of the stream when he was seized with cramp and immediately sank. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 28 years of age and a single man.

Competitive Military Drill.

A competitive drill between the East Liberty company of the Duquesne Greys and a picked company from the same organization came off last night in old City Hall, before a very good audience, who, as a general thing, seemed to know "what was what."

In marching, Captain Aull's men showed a carelessness to dress in some of the common maneuvres, though in the more important ones the dress was almost perfect. Their marching was characterized by great steadiness, which came into play with good effect in the wheels.

Captain Fullwood's company showed decided superiority in the manual, and their marching, though less steady, was better, as it was done with no mistakes in much more complicated movements. Each body seemed bent on putting the best foot foremost.

The picked company was decided to be superior, both in manual and marching, and the decision seemed to be generally supported. However, the drilling on both sides was excellent, and a difference in favor of either was not readily perceived.

A Distinguished Character in Limbo.

The distinguished "Ball" White was again taken into custody yesterday for inaugurating a first-class row on Webster street, near High. Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, in company with three companions named Sexton, Driscoll and Crilly, he was engaged in being particularly disorderly and demonstrative, flourishing a revolver and threatening terrible consequences on any one attempting to interfere with him. Officers Anthony and Pat. Kennedy and Young were passing by, when the former told White to put up his weapon. The latter retorted by striking at the officer, who seized him, but it is well known that "Bul" is an exceedingly tough customer, and it required the assistance of the other two policemen to take him to the lock up. On the way the three friends of White attacked the officers, and Anthony Kennedy was very severely injured, being struck on the head with a stone and a serious wound inflicted. White subsequently gave bail for his appearance on Wednesday at a hearing, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the other three. White has been frequently before the public, and appearances would now indicate the probability of his retirement for some time from active life.

Office Bores.

The newspaper man, probably on account of his benevolent and considerate nature, is the particular favorite of that class of individuals known as "office bores." No matter how pressed he may be for time or how much interested in "writing up," he must drop everything at a moment's notice to carry on a tedious conversation with some caller; probably distracting five or six others as busily engaged as himself. Now there are men who can come in and not annoy; and friends are as welcome here as elsewhere; but they are exceptions to the very comprehensive rule. Of these, some talk long and long, expatiating at an unnecessary length on the articles they present for publication, generally telling in half an hour what can be seen in a five-minutes' examination.

Others tell amusing stories, which are anything but amusing, with the prospect of four hours work before going to press. But last and greatest are those sharp, petty lecturers who hope to be advertised without expense. These admire the paper at great length, smile sweetly on all around and look out like a lobster on the qui vive. And when all are gone, and the final adieu has been made, and the last adieus have been spoken, how the forced smiles die away and are succeeded by others of genuine pleasure, that passing in every ripple over each happy face, scatter like a flood of sunshine the former darkness of the surroundings.

THE CUE.

Another Interesting Billiard Match on the Carpet.

Mr. Nolms, the Philadelphia billiardist, has again thrown down the gauntlet to Dodds, of this city, which the latter has promptly taken up, and the two men will again contest for supremacy in a fifteen hundred point game, four American carom game, on a standard American table, for $250 a side, to come off between the 26th and 30th of June in this city, either at Lafayette Hall or the Academy of Music.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.

The Drowning of the Mehrlen Boys—Recommendation of the Coroner's Jury —The Verdict.

Coroner McCallin last evening concluded the inquest in the cases of the boys William and Adam Mehrlen who were drowned in the Allegheny river on Saturday. The evidence which was produced showed clearly that the occurrence was purely accidental. The jury, before rendering a verdict, expressed a decided disapproval against the letting of skiffs to boys of immature years, and they entertained the opinion that an ordinance ought to be enacted by Councils preventing the hiring out of boats to boys under fifteen years of age. After some deliberation, the following verdict was rendered: "That William and Adam Mehrlen came to their death on Saturday afternoon, May 30th, 1874, by coming into collision, while riding in a skiff on the Allegheny river, with the wheel of the tow boat Is. Keefer, the said skiff being upset and the occupants drowned; and the jury furthermore exonerate the employes of the said towboat, Is. Keefer, from all blame."

The funeral of the children took place yesterday and was largely attended. The body of the missing boy has not yet been recovered.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Reports of Committees &c.

The Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association met in annual session in this city yesterday morning, W. G. Master John Mundell in the chair.

The Credentials of Representatives were presented and referred to the appropriate committee, and the Standing Committees submitted their Annual Reports.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following brothers:

W. G. M., James Murrow, of Philadelphia.
G. M., Herman Bior, of Allegheny.
W. G. Secy, Robert. J. Magee, of Philadelphia.
Treasurer, Jared Craig, of Philadelphia.
Grand Chaplain, Joseph Nowell, of Chester.
Grand Conductor, John Bennett, of Philadelphia.
Grand Assistant Conductor, Jacob Zimmer, of Pittsburgh.
Grand Tyler, Geo. Schoeppe, of Pittsburgh.
Grand Guard, Hugh Drischoll, of Pittsburgh.
Rep. to R. W. G Lodge of U. S., W. J. Macpherson, of Philadelphia.

The reports of the Grand Lodge officers were read and referred to the appropriate committee.

The reports represented the order to be in a flourishing condition with large accessions in membership and several new lodges organized.

DOCUMENTS TESTAMENTARY

Wills Filed Yesterday in the County Register's Office.

The following wills were filed yesterday in the office of Register Gray:

Thomas Cashmore, late of this city, bequaths his entire estate to his wife and appoints her sole executrix. George Parys disposes of all his property to his sister Charlotte, and names her executrix. Thos. McCombs, late of Allegheny, also devises his estate to his wife Catharine.

James Lyons, recently of Allegheny, bequaths to Joseph K. Ekpatrick, of Cuba, all his partnership interests, all joint as well as individual estate, real, personal or mixed. He directs that his partnership interests in the Cascade Iron Co. and the Escanaba Furnace Co. be continued until the debts of both companies are fully paid. Joseph K. Kirkpatrick is empowered to execute deeds of trust of all interest, real, personal, or partnership, or of so much as may be necessary to carry into effect any present schemes for the extension of payment of the firm indebtedness, and also to endorse all promissory notes which the two companies may issue in extension of present indebtedness. After the payment of all debts, the will provides that the estate shall go to the wife of the decedent, Catharine, to his children, Anna, James and Frank O. Lyons, equally. The testator also directs that his death shall not work the dissolution of any firm with which he was connected, and further empowers Mr. Kirkpatrick to sell all real or personal property, including his interest in the firm of Lyons & Co., on the best terms he can get, without order of Court, and to execute deeds for the same as he may deem necessary, for the purposes set forth in the will.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Elijah Heath.

Mr. John Heath of this city received yesterday morning a dispatch announcing the death of his father, the Hon. Elijah Heath, formerly, for several years, a well known and much esteemed citizen of Allegheny. The Judge was in the 79th year of his age.

Judge Heath was a native of New Jersey, but became one of the early pioneers of North western Pennsylvania, having settled in Jefferson county about sixty years ago. He was largely instrumental in opening up to settlement what was for a long time known as the Wild Cat region of the State. He was for many years a land surveyer, and became also a lawyer, and practised successfully at the bar, acquiring considerable means, and exercising much influence publically and otherwise. He took a great interest in public affairs, warmly enlisting himself at a very early day in behalf of the colored race. Heath township, in Jefferson county, is named after him.

He came to this city over twenty years since, and resided here and in Allegheny for ten or twelve years. About ten years ago he retired from business, and for a time resided in Maryland, but more recently returned to his native State to end his days on earth. Judge Heath was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. As a man of business he was shrewd, sagacious and sagacious. He succeeded in acquiring a handsome fortune. As a citizen he was justly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death although at a ripe old age, will be sincerely lamented by many personal friends outside of his bereaved family. Mr. John Heath of this city is an only son of the deceased, and has repaired to New Jersey to perform the last offices of affection to a greatly beloved parent.

A BANKING PALACE.

The Exchange National Bank Building—The New Quarters Occupied Yesterday—A Magnificent House—Some of the Features of the New Edifice.

"What's up over there" was the salutation from a friend that interrupted the writer's reveries during a pleasant saunter down Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon.

"Where; oh that" replied the interrupted party, after a hasty glance in the direction indicated and a sight of a throng of people passing in and out of a new building, "that's the new Exchange Bank building, which is occupied for the first time to day and thrown open for public inspection." They say it's something magnificent in the line of architecture. I'm just going to join the crowd of sight-seers, and you'd better come along.

"Well, I believe I will," was the rejoinder, "for if the interior can at all compare with the exterior it must be something out of the usual order. I never saw a handsomer front."

The casual compliment thus dropped, caused the train to pause a moment before entering, and to take a view of

THE EXTERNAL APPEARANCE

of a structure which within the past few days, since its fair proportions have been revealed, has won encomiums from every passer-by.

The building—as near as the speculators on the avenue could judge—and which calculation subsequently proved correct, occupies a frontage of about forty feet and extends backward about twice that distance. The style of architecture chosen, is a sort of a compromise, known as the Neo-Greek style, which has a fine effect in a building the front of monotony and gives it a broken, picturesque appearance.

For massive columns, each with solid granite base and divided half way up, extend from the base to the roof, and support the heavy work of the front, while they add very materially to the imposing appearance of the exterior of the structure. Upon either side of the doorway buttresses—the front takes a semi-circular form, and is broken with large windows, the glass of which is bent to conform to the rounded character of the wall—the glass being of such a pure quality that it casts a reflection almost as bright as a mirror. A deep and heavy cornice at the eaves completes the massive work; over all, at the roof, and above the doorway, is placed a large, life-size and beautifully proportioned figure of Justice with the typical scales and sword. Then comes the finishing touches—the work of the decorator—in the application of colorings that blend as beautifully as the prismatic tints of the rainbow. The front as thus finished by the artizans, whether for beauty of outline or harmony of general proportions, is a wonderful specimen of artistic skill, and certainly justifies the high commendation, which placed it in the front rank of architectural designs.

Having thus taken as it were a bird's eye view of the exterior, and noted some of its salient features, it would have been impossible to resist an inclination to take a peep at the interior, and the writer accordingly joined the throng that in almost endless procession was passing in and out. Entrance is gained by passing through a series of massive doors, the first floor being raised several feet above the street grade—and the first room reached is the Rotunda, or main banking room—which, however, for a moment must be passed by, as the reader takes a little trip

THROUGH THE BUILDING.

The result of these meanderings will develop the fact that every effort has been made to make the new building not only supremely beautiful, but convenient as well, so that for facilities for transacting business or for the comfort of patrons and employes it is lacking in nothing. The first part of the building one is taken up with the rotunda—both stories have been thrown into one. In the rear, however, there is a different arrangement—that portion being divided into two stories and separated into distinct departments. First on the first floor is the Directors' room, which is safe, well lighted and well ventilated, and is furnished with every modern convenience. It is elegantly carpeted, has a marble mantle, decorated walls, stuccoed ceiling, upholstered furniture, black marble French clock, &c., all in elegant style.

Directly above this apartment, and of the same size, is the dining room, where there are appliances for any gastronomic entertainment that may be desired. As an adjunct to this department there is a dumb waiter, which lifts the edibles may be transported from below without the attendants passing through any other room. The remainder of the rear part of the building—not occupied by the extension of the banking room—is taken up with toilet rooms supplied with hot and cold water, large mirrors, &c.; water closets, coal room, &c., where every minutiae has been provided, and which can only be properly described by "perfection." A little peramulation like this through the more retired portions of a building, gives information, perhaps as much as anything else, that the builders knew both what they wanted and how to secure it.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION—"THE ROTUNDA."

Returning now to the Rotunda, after banking hours, when none but the favored few are permitted to remain, there is a fuller opportunity given to examine somewhat in detail, its completeness and magnificence. This is an entertainment in which days instead of hours might be spent with as much pleasure, as if it were an art gallery instead of a place of hard, prosaic, perplexing business. All the efforts of the workmen have been centered in it, and the result repays this concentration, of talent, of time, and of money.

Entering from Fifth avenue, the visitor steps upon a tiled floor, into a room that covers a space 40x45 feet, and which is lighted by a dome, the top of which is eighty feet above the tiled floor. About two-thirds of the room is enclosed behind the counter—the two ends of which rest against the rear wall. The base of this counter is ornamented with carved work, very massive, and finished off with German veneer, which gives it a polish almost equal to glass. Above the horizontal marble slab the counter is panelled with fine cut glass—the wood work being carved and veneered to correspond with the base. The glass panels are unusually fine specimens of that character of work. The general design is new, and each panel contains the monogram of the Bank. In addition to this the small doors, cut in the panels, through which communication is had with the employes—are hung in the panels on small bronze hinges, and have a glass border to protect the edge of the glass. Nothing of this kind has ever been successfully finished elsewhere in this country, and as each small small door costs about a hundred dollars, some idea may be had of the delicacy of the workmanship. The counter is massive, but is handsomely proportioned that it is in perfect harmony with the general appointments of the apartment.

Behind the counter the space is systematically divided, so that the tellers have a portion railed off in front, and each employee has a separate desk, which largely facilitates the transaction of business. Outside the counter the patrons have a sort of hallway extending all the way round, which gives them ample room, even in busiest hours. Each of the two corners of the room on each side of the doorway have been boxed off as small private apartments, one of which is used by the President and the other by the Cashier.

WHERE THE VALUABLES ARE KEPT.

Attention is next turned, to what after all is perhaps the most important feature, and that is the provision made for the safe keeping of money and valuables. For this purpose the Bank is provided with three vaults, two of which are in the rear wall behind the counter, and the other in the ground floor. The first door in the counter to the right is the money vault, which is as absolutely fire and burglar proof as human ingenuity can make it. First, there is built on three sides of it a three feet brick wall. Inside of this, leaving a vacant space of five inches all around, is the steel work consisting of alternate layers of iron and steel 4½ inches thick. The steel was made at Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co.'s works, this city, and was pronounced by the workmen who used it, as well as by others who examined it, to be the best article of that manufacture they had ever seen, whether home made or imported. The order for it was given to the firm, only after a thorough and most exhaustive test of their manufacture, and the judgment of the builders, as to its superiority has been endorsed by all who examined the steel and were capable of judging. Then as a last precaution to make the vault perfect, the space of five inches between the metal and the brick was filled with the non-conducting cement, manufactured by Messrs. W. C. Childs & Co., of 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, so well and favorably known, not only in this vicinity, but in all parts of the United States. Its nonconducting qualities are apparent in its application to the heated pipes of iron furnaces, on which it is extensively used to prevent loss from radiation of heat, and from the circumstance that when applied three inches thick, the hand can be held upon the surface without discomfort though the pyrometer indicates the heat within to be up to the 1000 deg. This remarkable fact is due to the pore of this cement being composed of the incombustible mineral asbestos, there was a most reliable precedent established for the adoption of the salamander cement from the satisfactory investigations to which it was subjected by a number of leading Government architects and engineers previous to its general use in the public buildings and naval vessels where it has since met with unqualified approval. To complete it then it has two doors both of which are steel clad, and one of which is a safe combination locks. Such a safe needs no comment; for there is said to be not another like it in the United States.

The adjoining vault is of the same size, 8x14, and fourteen feet high. It is the book vault and is shelved off into compartments that will answer all possible business for fifty years. In the rear and opening to the second floor is the vault for papers and documents which are too valuable to be thrown away and are not yet needed for use. These two latter safes are also fire proof. Thus has the "Exchange" been supplied with facilities for doing a banking business, which in like or kind of appointments places it in the very first rank of the many best institutions of the character in the Union.

THE DECORATIVE EMBELLISHMENT.

Turning, however, from the business view of the building to something which perhaps will most attract the attention of the casual observer, the work of the artist in fresco. Mr. G. G. Garibodi's next comes into view. It is pretty difficult to decide just here what specimens of decorative embellishment should be noted to give the best idea of the marvelous skill with the brush and colors, and the creative fancy that the artist has exhibited everywhere throughout the building, and which has almost transformed the rotunda into a fairy palace of beauty. Following however, the impulse which seemed to strike the majority of the visitors yesterday, the reader will perhaps be interested in taking a look aloft at the dome, which suggests the idea of an aerial art gallery filled with some of the very choicest paintings. The first to attract the eye is the allegorical sketch which illuminates the crown of the dome. In it there is a representation of Justice seated upon a canopied throne in the clouds, and attended by ministering seraphs. One of these is crowning her with the laurel wreath; another reads from the book of the Law; several others are stationed to uphold the throne; another holds the typical sword inverted; and the last is joyfully emptying a cornucopia over the land, where Law is supreme; where Peace accordingly reigns, and where Abundance as a consequence follows. The idea is very happily conceived and the allegory sustained so clearly as to strike at once. The figures are all brought out firm and clear, and the colors, though so positive are blended with a remarkable delicacy and finesse. The picture takes up the entire cap of the dome, save the base around which there is rich border with vases of beautiful flowers scattered at regular intervals above the glass windows which light up the interior of the rotunda.

Below the cap comes the second part of the dome which is separated from the cap by a small cornice, and which is broken into eight distinct panels, each of which contains a figure or scene. Four of the scenes represent respectively Mechanics, the Railroad, Steam Power, and Finance, each being represented by an appropriate medallion. The other four panels contain allegorical medallions of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, each consisting of a female figure life size, overarched by the skies, and surrounded by the products peculiar to her native land. Taking America as a sample of these, there is seen a Creole girl sitting, with one hand in the Indian with his bow and arrows, and on the other the black man in the cotton field, while off in the distance to the north is seen ships on the ocean, and the engine on the track. In front as indicative of the fact that the United States dominates in North America is the American ensign, the stars and stripes on a shield. The effect is very fine, and the picture, at first sight tells its own story. It very appropriately takes the chief place directly opposite the main entrance, so that all who enter may see. The other pictures are similar in character but need no extended description.

Next comes the Decorative cornice, where there are no pictures but a fine blending of gold and other colors, as a contrast to the more subdued colors appropriate to the paintings. This cornice is twenty feet in depth and is very handsome. Underneath this comes the girder of the dome, which is supported by eight massive Corinthian columns, placed at intervals around the rotunda, and last comes the upright walls which extend to the floor; these walls as are also, all the walls in the building, are covered with the Pompeiian marble work—an invention of Mr. Garibodi, and which gives a surface smooth as a mirror and a color that will wear and will not easily be stained by oil or acid or ink. In respect to ornamentation, this Pompeiian marble is better than solid marble, and is equally as durable.

From these scattering notes some idea may perhaps be gathered of the decorative embellishments, which are without any question, a rich art gallery in themselves, and superior to anything of that kind, perhaps, to be seen in America. The genius of Mr. Garibodi seems to have reached its highest fancy in this ornate work, and his hand happily was equal to the accomplishment of his superb design. Every figure stands out bold and sharply defined, and yet the colors, though so brilliant, are intermingled as exquisitely as the tints of a beautiful sunset. In short the work of superintendation to add fulsome compliments, however, to that which best and most decidedly tells its own story.

There are other and

GENERAL DETAILS

which we would take pleasure in mentioning at length, did space permit; but these we must dismiss, with a reference. There is the heating by steam from Blakes self-feeding boilers, the wainscotting capped with marble in the rotunda, the picture of Fidelity above the money vault; the monograms; the clock which marks the hours in view of all; the beautiful mosaic tiling over the hundreds of minor details which for the present must be passed, but which visitors will not—as they cannot—fail to notice and appreciate.

THEIR NEW HOUSE.

Such, in general, is the new house which the "Exchange National Bank" occupied for the first time yesterday, and which was the praise of all who gathered at the house-warming. And yet the half has hardly been told of the building, in which every Pittsburgher should take pride, as a representative of our spirit of enterprise and our genuine appreciation of the beautiful. The "Exchange" itself is too old an institution as a banking company in our midst, and its character is too high, to need further praise, but as its managers have thus manifested their public spirit, we cannot refrain from recording their names as follows:

President—John H. Shoenberger.
Vice President—David McCandless.
Directors—John H. Shoenberger, David McCandless, Henry Childs, Mark W. Watson, Thos. M. Howe, Alexander Chambers, Jamin Bakewell, Jr., William Means, Frank S Bissell, John H. Dalzell, B. A. Sampson, Calvin Wells, and Chas. H. Zug.

These, with the careful and able financier, Mr. Andrew Long as cashier, control the business and give the bank that direction which wins it such general confidence and success.

And thus while personalities are indulged in, it may not be amiss to mention that among the ladies engaged in the work of art in the fresco artist, Mr. G. G. Garibodi, New York; James Dykmatin, Pittsburgh, who made the counters; Carlsesier, of New York, the cut glass; H. Freygogel, of Pittsburgh, the iron; McClintock put down the carpets; Major Hope, the painter and finisher; D. B. Morris, plastering. While all the work, from beginning to end, was under the supervision of that master mechanic, Mr. W. J. McMasters, whose skill in this and other buildings, is his best encomium.

THE INSPECTION.

The "Exchange," which has thus been completed and occupied, through the courtesy of its officers will be open for inspection for a few days, and as a closing word, we would suggest to those who may think we have written of it somewhat superficially, to go and see for themselves, that the truth has not been in any degree impaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience greeted the first appearance of Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels at the Opera House last evening. The entertainment given will compare favorably with the very best of the fine troupes that have severally visited our city, which is a strong endorsement. The superior talent of some of the members, and the tasteful manner in which they render their songs, hold the listeners with delight, and at the conclusion encores are rapturously called for. Their drill, quaint witticisms and happy negro fun keep the audience in a continuous good humor throughout the performance. The concluding piece, entitled "Temperance Crusaders, or, Rum vs. Water," intended as a burlesque on the efforts engaged in the temperance movement, was the only tame and spiritless portion of the entertainment, and its omission from future programmes would not be seriously felt by the audiences.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—John Stetson's Mammoth Novelty Company, the Howard Athenæum, Boston, appeared for the first time in this city last evening, before one of the largest and best natured audiences the Academy of Music ever held. The entire entertainment is about the most fun-provoking imaginable, and is of that character that deserves patronage, inasmuch as there is nothing said or done at which exception can be taken by the patrons. Messrs. Moffitt and Bartholomew are old favorites in Pittsburgh, and cannot be excelled in comedy and pantomime; they were given a hearty reception. Gus Williams, the popular comic singer, would form an evening's amusement himself, if he could have responded to all the encores. The comedy of Gumbo and Bones, the Harrumm Ephant, comic pantomime of "Nicodemus, or the "Funny Old Gal," comic skating specialties, the original "watermelon man," the nine darkies, champion London acrobats, Billy Carter and his banjo, &c., &c., all combine to make an entertainment not often witnessed on a single evening. To-night Sam Rickey, the celebrated Irish comedian, and Master Barney will make their first appearances. Performances will also be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in addition to every evening during the week.

MARTIN'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—The programme given here last evening by the company comprised many new sensational acts of sterling merit. The lovers of vaudeville amusements evidently appreciate the efforts of the management to cater to their enjoyment at popular prices of admission, and still retain a first-class company, for the houses have been larger since this era was inaugurated. Some startling novelties for this evening.

BILL IN EQUITY.

Suit for the Settlement of a Partnership Difficulty.

Yesterday, in the District Court, a bill in equity was filed by John Kelly and J. G. Weldon against B. S. Koll, for the purpose of getting an adjustment of partnership accounts. The bill sets forth that in 1868 the plaintiffs entered into partnership with the defendant for the purpose of carrying on in this city the business of manufacturing and vending warm air furnaces and cooking ranges; that Koll contributed nothing but $290 92 worth of merchandize to the capital stock of the firm, the plaintiffs furnishing the money and the defendant agreeing to give his full time to the business; that the firm of Weldon & Kelly, composed of the plaintiffs, advanced the firm of B. S. Koll & Co., $20,000 and upward to carry on the business, which is still not returned; that the defendant has withdrawn from the firm and sent over his share of the profits, and is indebted to the plaintiffs in a large sum of money, but refuses to amicably adjust the partnership matters, although the plaintiffs have requested it. The plaintiffs therefore pray the Court to declare the co-partnership dissolved; to appoint a receiver to settle up the affairs; to prevent Koll from intermeddling with the books, or anything pertaining to the firm, and compelling him to pay over to the plaintiffs the amount of money due them.

TEMPERANCE.

The Crusading Yesterday—The Temperance Alliance.

Yesterday morning the crusading ladies met in the Alliance rooms. After some short exercises, congratulatory dispatches were read from various points. After a short consultation, John Gilley's saloon, No. 168 Penn avenue, the "St. Cloud," Goehring's and Lvey's saloons on Sixth street, were visited. They were admitted at Lvey's, but at the other places no entrance meetings were held. They were not molested in any way on the streets. In the afternoon the Executive Committee held a meeting.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The Temperance Alliance held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Rabe presiding. Rev. Mr. Humphrey opened with prayer. Rev. Mr. Beacon moved that a committee to investigate into the system of issuing licenses, be appointed. The motion created a long discussion and was finally laid over without action. No other business was transacted.

The High School.

A joint meeting of the Committees of the Central Board of Education on High School and Grades and Text Books was held yesterday afternoon and the faculty of the school was present by invitation. After a statement from the members of the committee proposing the change, the members of the faculty were heard. Prof. Jillson presented an elaborate and interesting report touching the progress of the school for the last ten years, and showing that the two years' course now presented in the Normal department was almost similar to that proposed. After an expression of views from other members, a report of a committee of the faculty suggesting modifications was read, and without taking action, the meeting adjourned.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

A Number of Meetings Yesterday—Abolishing The Board of Revision—Weekly Session of Councils—the Allegheny Wharf Committee Out of Funds—Police Business and Market Matters.

Below is given the business transacted by a number of the Committee of Councils at their meetings yesterday afternoon and last night.

Police Committee.

The Police Committee met last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. Charles P. Duff presiding.

Clerk Hartzell submitted the following report of police business transacted during the month of May:

CENTRAL STATION.

Arrests for drunkenness	351
" " disorderly conduct	345
" " vagrancy	60
" " suspicious persons	24
" " Court charges	10
	790

The above cases were disposed of as follows:

Committed to jail	249
Committee to workhouse	149
Discharged	120
Paid fines	272
	790

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$1,164 25
Police fees	215 80
Commitment receipts	340 00
Licenses	220 00
	$1,940 05

DEPUTY MAYOR'S RECEIPTS.

M. Grier	$133 50
Jas. Salisbury	13 95
Jno. H. Barker	78 05
Jno. P. Heisel	78 20
Joseph Irwin	132 95
Joseph Mitchell	113 40
	$550 05

Of the 215 cases brought before the Deputy Mayors, 172 were committed to jail, 33 to the workhouse, 58 discharged and 120 paid fines.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Thompson, from the sub-committee appointed to investigate charges against Chief of Police Irwin, submitted their report exonerating him from all blame, and recommending an ordinance clothing the Police Committee with authority to investigate dismissals from the force by the Mayor, and providing also that the Mayor shall not discharge any policeman except upon the approval of the committee. The report was received and filed, and the ordinance was instructed to prepare and present to Councils the ordinance recommended. This action, however, was not taken until after considerable discussion. Mr. Chalmers said that the power vested in the Mayor to summarily discharge any officer was for the purpose of enabling him to maintain a proper state of discipline in the force, which could hardly be done if every dismissal had to be reported to the committee. He also objected to the ordinance on the ground that it would render the members of the committee liable to buttonholing from politicians and others who desired their friends maintained on the force, and as the law now is they are not subjected to anything of that nature.

So much of the report as relating to the investigation of Chief Irwin was approved, after the part questioning the power of the General Committee to order the investigation was expunged.

On motion of Mr. Braun, the entire ordinance regulating the appointment of the police force was referred to the City Solicitor for the purpose of getting from him an opinion as to the exact power and duty of the Police Committee.

The action taken by the sub-committee on clothing, in the awarding of the contracts for supplying policemen with summer uniforms and hats was approved.

Morris Rosenthal, who accidentally shot himself on the 14th inst., while attempting to arrest a number of burglars on Penn street, made a statement regarding the affair, and the particulars being corroborated by Lieutenant Elge, who saw the accident, Mr. Rosenthal was, on motion, allowed pay for the time he will be disabled from the performance of his duty.

On motion of Mr. Braun the action taken at the last meeting fixing the pay of the police captains at $1 000 per annum was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. O'Neil it was decided to recommend to councils an amendment to the ordinance relative to the salary of police officers, fixing the pay of the captains at $3 per day.

A number of appointees by the Mayor to positions on the force were called up and approved.

Mr. Braun moved that the Chief of Police understood that in offering the resolution providing for the washing of the public lamps by contract, he did not wish to work the dismissal of any man. Mr. Jeffreys, one of the lamp washers, understood that the effect of the resolution was to compass his discharge, but Mr. Braun stated that he knew Mr. Jeffreys to be one of the best men in the employ of the city.

The request of ex-policeman Paul Reasy for an investigation into the charges that caused his dismissal from the force was received and filed, and the committee adjourned.

The Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met yesterday afternoon, the members present being Messrs. Ihmsen, Laughran, Clark, Dannals, Dilworth and West. The receipts and expenditures of the Committee for the month of May were as follows:

SOUTH SIDE.

Expenditures	$108 33
Receipts	300 00
Balance	$191 67

NORTH SIDE.

Expenditures	$279 33
Receipts	775 00
Balance	$495 67

Mr. Zorn, from the Allegheny Wharf Committee, represented that they were entirely out of funds, not having sufficient money to pay a man to look after the thirty of the wharf and keep it in good condition. He also said that inasmuch as Councils had no authority to make an appropriation and could not order a transfer of funds from any other committee, the members of the Allegheny Wharf Committee would like its Brother committee of Finance charged in charge of the wharf, and see that it is properly kept, particularly at the Point.

On motion of Mr. West the request was allowed.

The opinion of the City Attorney relative to the South Side wharf was read. He counselled that the Committee take possession of the river front between Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and collect wharfage from all owners of boats, flats, &c., landing there.

On motion of Mr. West it was decided to carry out the instructions the of City Solicitor, and the committee then adjourned.

Markets

The Market Committee met last night, Mr. Doyle presiding. Superintendent Caskey submitted his report of the receipts and expenditures for April, as follows: Receipts, $4,270 99; expenditures, $3,091 84. The expenditures for May were as follows:

Diamond market	$ 963 55
Ninth ward "	25 00
Fifth ave. "	98 09
South Side "	158 38
	$1,244 88

The report of the sub-committee relative to certain improvements about the Diamond market was received and filed. The proposition to put in a fountain in the Duquesne Greys the use of the way in the northeastern end of the hall was negatively recommended. One hundred and fifty dollars per annum was fixed as the sum to be paid by the Greys for gas used by them. The action of the Superintendent in renting old City Hall for six weeks during the holidays was ratified. He was also instructed to have the roof of the Ninth ward market house repaired. After discussing the action of Councils in appointing a special committee to consider the matter of the leasing of old City Hall to the Duquesne Greys, the committee adjourned.

Ordinance Committee.

The Ordinance Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the Wallace bill, regulating the government of cities.

Mr. Negley presented an ordinance which provides "That hereafter no committee shall consider or report to Councils any ordinance of a private nature, or for private purposes or benefits (such as ordinances granting licenses to persons to erect wooden buildings, lay switches, &c., &c.) until there shall have been paid into the City Treasury, for the use of the city, the sum of $20 to cover expenses of printing and advertising such ordinances."

The committee approved the ordinance and ordered it to be printed for action by Councils.

On motion it was decided to abolish the calendar for Councils, and also to hold weekly meetings of Councils instead of twice a month.

On motion of Mr. Thompson it was decided to report an ordinance for the repeal of an ordinance establishing the Board of Revision.

It was decided that all ordinances, some sixty in number, which were passed in Common Council but not by Select Council, previous to the adoption of the Wallace bill, must be again passed by the common branch.

On motion adjourned.

Allegheny Wharf.

At the meeting of the Allegheny Wharf Committee yesterday afternoon the receipts for the month of May were reported to be $225 and the expenditures $85 41. The committee now has a balance on hand of only $14, and as its funds are about exhausted, it will have to suspend business, because, under the new law, no transfers can be made from other appropriations. The receipts, instead of going to the credit of the committee, as many think is the case, are paid into the city treasury, and all the disbursements of the committee have to be made exclusively out of the money appropriated for its use at the beginning of every year.

Allegheny Police.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the monthly pay-roll, amounting to $3,938.78. On examining the pay-roll it was found that there were four men more on the force than the ordinance authorized. The Mayor stated that he would reduce the force to the proper number. Mayor Fleming stated that he would wait until the next meeting of the committee before making any changes on the force, as by that time he would be better able to make them. Adjourned.

Allegheny Surveys.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon and approved the monthly pay-roll, amounting to $325, and a bill of $13 for carriage hire. It was decided to report adversely to the widening of East street, and also adversely to opening of a forty feet street from Overhill to Branch streets. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the opening of Return street from the Orphans' Asylum to the water basin on Troy Hill. The committee then went out examine Preble avenue and several other streets.

Notice of Removal.

McNaugher & Co. have removed their office from No. 40 North Diamond street to their new office No. 322 Federal street, Allegheny, are prepared to carry on the business of *Stone* and *Brick* paving and curbing as heretofore. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 7 to 9 P. M., and from 2½ to 5 P. M. TTHS.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAYS PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

Geo. W. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Amended specifications of creditors, objections to the discharge of bankrupt were decided to be in time, and their consideration refused.

George & Shoemaker's creditors, Philadelphia, vs. Wm. J. McManigal, debtor, Mifflin county. Petition in bankruptcy filed, charging debtor with suspension of commercial paper, confessing judgments, &c. The usual order was granted. An order was also made restraining certain execution creditors. Raymond for creditors.

Reinoman & Phillips, bankrupts,* Pittsburgh. Order made for the private sale of certain debts due on open account aggregating $738.55.

Jacob G. Seezar, creditor, vs. Samual Cable, debtor, McKeesport. Answer denying allegations of bankruptcy and demanding jury trial was presented and the same granted for October term, which moves at Pittsburgh. Watson for creditor: Stoner *contra*.

E. F. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor. Wm. P. Shinn, Assistant President, presented an answer denying the charges of bankruptcy contained in creditors' petition, and demanding a trial by jury, which was granted and fixed for the October term, at Pittsburgh. Hampton and Dalzell for debtor.

Thomas S. Hutchinson, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, McKeesport. Answer and demand for jury trial ordered for October term at Pittsburgh. Morgan and Hunter for creditor, Stoner *contra*.

On motion of District Attorney Reed, a rule was granted to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against Capt. James Rees of this city for an alleged infringement on the McMillan steam captan. The rule was made returnable on Saturday next.

W. Bahme, of Columbia county, who was convicted at the October term of Court, of selling liquor without payment of special tax, and who was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment of six months, was discharged yesterday under the insolvent laws, upon making oath that he did not own property to the amount of $20 in excess of that allowed by law.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.]

In the case of Uriing & Brockling vs. Margaret Fish, an action to recover for clothing sold to defendant's son, a minor. Verdict for plaintiff for $145.

William F. Logan vs. James B. Murray, action to recover for rent. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

McQuiston & Craft vs. Reese & Co. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Trial List for Friday.

McClean's assignees vs. Schoonmaker. (2)
Same vs. same.
Ferll vs. Connor.
McCullough & Smith vs. Flood.
McBoom vs. Homestead Bank.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler.
National Tube Works Co. vs. City Insurance Co.
Same vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co. (2)
Halliday vs. Irwin.
Andrews vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
Grove vs. Street & Co.
Wolf vs. Fairman et al.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Exceptions were filed by Bailey, Farrell & Co. to the report of the viewers appointed to make an appraisement of property for the site of the Government buildings.

The cases of Wm. Barton and John F. McKenna, who claim the benefit of the insolvent laws, were fixed for a hearing for Saturday next at 10